THE

PALL MALL GAZETTE

An Evening Newspaper and Review.

No. 7381.—Vol. XLVIII. *MONDAY, NOVEMBER* 12, 1888. *Price One Penny.*

OUR NAVY AND THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

We fear that the *Standard*, which is in some sense a Ministerial organ, has done its friends in Downing-street a very ill turn this morning. Lord Salisbury, every one is glad to hear, has decided to strengthen the navy, and his statement to that effect at the Lord Mayor's dinner has excited, not unnaturally, considerable attention throughout Europe. The chief problem which a statesman in Lord Salisbury's position has to solve when proposing to increase our armaments is to secure the support of his countrymen without exciting the alarm of neighbouring Powers. Fortunately Lord Salisbury has no reason to apprehend any opposition worth speaking of to his suggested scheme for strengthening the first line of our defence. We are all practically agreed that our fleet is too weak to discharge the duties entrusted to it. Therefore there is no need whatever for creating a panic in order to secure the assent of the House of Commons to the expenditure of the necessary millions. Why, then, in the name of perversity, does the *Standard* print in its first leader this mischievous and misleading suggestion?—

> There is a special reason why the language of Lord Salisbury should excite some trepidation in certain quarters. Some few months ago the Prime Minister made the pointed and significant reply to Lord Wolseley that the amount of our military and naval strength depended not only on the military and naval strength of other Powers, but also, in no small measure, on our relations with those Powers, and on the probability of our being brought into collision with any one or more of them. Is it not a natural inference to conclude either that our relations with one or more of the Powers are not quite so cordial as they were when Lord Salisbury drew that just distinction in the House of Lords, or that there is at present more likelihood of our finding ourselves at issue with them?

We do not believe that there is any justification whatever for this suggestion, which seems to be a wanton aggravation of the difficulties of the situation. The decision to strengthen the fleet is not a measure adopted because the stormclouds lower on the horizon. It is in no sense a menace to the tranquillity of Europe. It is simply a necessary and natural measure of precaution justifiable by considerations which do not depend in the slightest degree upon the present grouping of the Powers or the outlook in Europe. Our national insurance has not kept pace with our national growth; our Empire has expanded out of proportion to our protective armaments, and our fleet is no longer able to protect our shores, our commerce, and our colonies. The *Standard* could not have shown itself a greater unfriend of the Ministry than it has done by resting the case for the increase of the fleet upon the baseless hypothesis that we are threatened with an increase of hostility on the part of our neighbours, or that we are contemplating a policy which will bring us into collision with some of them. We are contemplating no such policy. Neither has the situation changed for the worse since last May. Lord Salisbury has simply at last opened his eyes to the permanent facts, and acts accordingly. It is no doubt an unpleasant fact that further outlay should be necessary in order to place our fleet in a position that would enable it to discharge the ordinary duties of Imperial defence. The fact, however, is quite beyond all gainsaying. The autumn manœuvres demonstrated this in a fashion which will enable Lord George Hamilton to make out an unanswerable case when he presents his estimates for the construction of the new ironclads and swift cruisers to the House of Commons.

Russia, it is said, is about to raise a loan of £20,000,000. M. de Freycinet, the French Minister of War, proclaims that further outlays are still necessary, but says that he will modestly be content with an extra twenty millions sterling in addition to the enormous sums voted regularly to place the country in a posture of defence. But we do not think that either from Russia or France comes at this moment any menace of war. There is only one danger-point in Europe just now, and that is due to Austria. If Austria will but keep her "hands off" the Balkan Peninsula, we do not see where the much talked of war is to come from. But there is a very great risk just now that Austria will be tempted to interfere in a fashion which will bring Europe to the verge of war. The wretched King of Servia is not worth a war. But his brutality and the lawless outrage which he has inflicted upon his Queen may very easily bring about a general conflagration. There is in Servia a strong feeling that Milan should be sent packing. That feeling is right and proper. He deserves to lose the throne which he has disgraced. But if he is sent about his business he will almost certainly appeal to his patrons at Vienna to be reinstated. This can only be done by the aid of an armed force. The day an Austrian soldier puts his foot on Servian soil the peace of Europe will not be worth a week's purchase. As long as Austria refrains from ferrying her regiments across the Danube, Russia will be passive; but if from any dread of the influence of a Russian Queen on the Servian throne Austria should attempt to occupy Belgrade, the patience of Russia, already severely strained by Austrian intrigues in Sophia, would not prove equal to the additional tax upon its resources. Russia will claim that as she has acquiesced without resorting to military measures in the establishment of a Hungarian officer as the illegal Prince of Bulgaria Austria must content herself with equally Platonic methods of protest against the presence of a legal Queen on the throne of Servia. Here is a case in which the German Emperor would do well to put to the test the ascendency which he believes he exercises over Austria. If King Milan be sent packing, and Russian influence becomes as supreme at Belgrade as Austrian influence is supreme at Sophia, will Germany be able to prevent an Austrian occupation of Belgrade? If the Kaiser can do this, there will be peace. If not——

LORD SALISBURY'S MISTAKE AT ZANZIBAR.

An Interview with Bishop Smythies.

Lord Salisbury, with the best intentions in the world, has blundered very badly in East Africa. He has capped his first blunder by a second, and there is no knowing but he may go on blundering worse than ever, unless he is pretty sharply pulled up. His blunders have arisen, from first to last, chiefly from lack of information, and from a lofty ignoring of the sources from which authentic information might be obtained. It so happens that in Eastern Africa England is exceptionally well placed for knowing exactly what is the position of the natives, and what are the forces with which we have to deal. Scattered at intervals from the ocean to the great central lakes, there are devoted men, graduates of our universities, who have dedicated themselves in the prime of manhood to the apparently hopeless task of teaching civilization and Christianity to the natives of the lost continent. Over these men stands their bishop—Bishop Smythies—a tall, manly, athletic Englishman, with a genial, human face, a merry twinkle in his eye, with the constitution of an athlete, and the heart of a hero. Bishop Smythies is no unworthy successor of Bishop Hannington, whose journals have familiarized the reading public with something of the dangers and anxieties to which every missionary is exposed in Equatorial Africa.

This good Bishop is now at Zanzibar, endeavouring as best he can to minimize the mischief which has been wrought by the reckless policy of Lord Salisbury: a policy which, if the Bishop had but been consulted in time, might have lost its most dangerous features; but incredible though it may appear, the surrender of three-fourths of Zanzibar to the German Government was assented to by our Prime Minister without his having taken the trouble to ask a single question from Bishop Smythies and his missionaries as to what was likely to be the result of the sudden establishment of a strange and foreign authority over the tribes in the midst of which they are spending their lives. Had Bishop Smythies and his coadjutors been plebeian Dissenters of the London or Wesleyan Missionary Societies Lord Salisbury's lordly indifference to the information with which they could have supplied him could easily have been explained; but Bishop Smythies is an Anglican Bishop; his staff belong to the Universities' Mission; they are co-religionists of Lord Salisbury's—members of the same Church, graduates of the same university, drawn from the ranks of those who regard him as their chosen leader; and yet, from first to last, he has carried out his policy in East Africa without so much as making a single inquiry from them as to how the high statesmanship of headlong surrender to the German demands would be likely to affect the country!

The Bishop is a patriotic Briton, who does not speak evil of authorities, and it must be distinctly understood that the foregoing remarks are in no sense printed as representing his views. They are simply the expression of the blank amazement of the average man that when Lord Salisbury at Downing-street had Bishop Smythies at Zanzibar he should not have taken advantage of the store of experience and infor-

mation accumulated by members of the University Mission in order to ascertain in what kind of waters he was steering the ship of State.

Bishop Smythies attended the Pan-Anglican Synod this year in London, and none of all the Bishops who gathered at Lambeth from the uttermost parts of the world impressed those who attended their deliberations more favourably than the simple, manly, straightforward Bishop of Equatorial Africa. One of our representatives had the honour of a prolonged interview with him immediately before he returned to his diocese. Without professing to reproduce textually, or even in detail, the views of the Bishop, the following may be regarded as conveying the gist of a conversation which it is well to recall at present, when attention is once more turned upon the regions in which Bishop Smythies exercises so widespread and so useful an influence.

Bishop Smythies received me (reports our representative) in the little room at the Delahay-street office of the University Mission. A leopard's skin lay on the floor, and samples of the handiwork of the natives of Eastern Africa lay scattered around. The Bishop, who seemed in excellent health and spirits, talked with considerable freedom and no small feeling concerning the condition of his flock. At that time there had been no talk of the Anglo-German agreement to prevent the import of arms into Africa. The only trouble was the revolt of the tribes against the German East African Company, and the consequent complications between blacks and whites on the mainland.

The Bishop said that the outbreak of the natives had not surprised any one who had seen how the Germans had attempted to establish their plantations. He said nothing against the Germans, who from their total neglect of all religion are known among the natives as the People without God; but was evidently much impressed with the peril which was inseparable from the attempt to force German exploitation upon an unwilling population. The German pioneers were not altogether of the best class: they were bent upon making money, and they had no experience of the ways and habits of the natives. Their conduct was overbearing: they would, for instance, put chains upon their servants, a thing unheard of before the advent of the Germans on the coast. This created irritation, and the irritation had found vent at last in the explosion of ill-feeling which had driven the German planters to their boats.

Bishop Smythies personally made no complaint of the conduct of the Germans to himself or to his missionaries. One of the strangers had hoisted a German flag upon some mission premises, and assumed a right to quarter himself upon the missionary, but a few minutes' conversation led to the removal of the flag and a frank acceptance of the hospitality which the missionary proffered as a favour, not as a right. The German sphere of influence lay inland, on the maps, stretching as far, always on paper, as the great Equatorial Lakes, but the Germans were only actually in possession of a narrow strip on the coast, in virtue of a lease concluded with the Sultan of Zanzibar, by which they undertook the management of his Custom-houses. This seemed to the natives either as if the Germans had dispossessed the Sultan, or as if the Sultan had handed them over to the Godless People without their consent. Hence dissatisfaction, which, added to the irritation caused by the high-handed conduct of the German planters, was the cause of the present trouble.

I asked Bishop Smythies if the missionaries were not in danger, as a native revolt against Germans might easily degenerate into a war to the death against all whites. He replied that his latest information did not lead him to imagine that the missionaries were in any serious danger. The natives, he thought, knew their friends. They had shown no hostility at all to the University Mission, which had sedulously eschewed from first to last any political authority or influence in the land. But, even if they were in some danger, how could they flee from their flocks merely on that account? It would be too base to think of such desertion. The Government had sent for the missionaries to leave Pangarni, but he was glad to say they had refused to abandon their posts.

Bishop Smythies was almost as emphatic in praise of the principle of non-resistance as if he had been a Quaker or a disciple of Count Tolstoi. His mission had nothing whatever to do with the war which the African Lakes Company were waging with the Arab slave traders. A missionary's duty was not to fight but to teach, not to establish a secular authority but to win the allegiance of the natives for Christ. I was much pleased with the spirit in which he spoke of the natives. There was no lofty, supercilious contempt for the "niggers," but a very genuine and unrestrained spirit of admiration for them and their ways. The way in which their chiefs toiled all day long in hearing disputes and administering justice according to a very elaborate traditional code of native law was quite at variance with the ordinarily accepted ideas of African savagery. The Bishop evidently felt that we had a good deal to learn from the natives as well as to teach them. The account he gave me of the extraordinary mosaic of clans which make up the pavement, as it were, of East African humanity, with the authority wielded by the heads of the sept, which is enforced by the boycott, was very interesting and suggestive. If a tribe on the coast refuses to abide by the decision of the head of the clan who may be residing on the shores of the great inland lakes the tribe is excommunicated, and is soon after eaten up by the slave hunters, who are ever on the look out for any village or tribe which is cut off from the support of its clansmen. The natives are quick to learn and eager for instruction. One of his missionaries who had written home for footballs for his scholars exclaimed that they were just like English boys "only without their vices." Without going so far as that, Bishop Smythies was full of respect for all that was good in the native character. The University Mission never sought to establish Christian villages of converts. The missionary lived in the world, and did not take his flock out of the world.

The only thing which Bishop Smythies seemed bitterly to regret was that the Government, by their arrangement with the Germans for the partition of the Zanzibar coast, had not reserved Pangarni for England. Pangarni is the sea gate of the University Mission. It ought to have been left as an open door into the Dark Continent. If it is blockaded as at present it will be difficult to communicate with the interior. Bishop Smythies remarked that no one at the Foreign Office had ever so much as inquired of any member of the University Mission as to what should be avoided in the interests of peace and the interests of Christianity and civilization. He still clung to the hope, however, that, by some rearrangement of boundaries, Pangarni might be added to the area under the influence of Great Britain.

So far our notes of the good Bishop's conversation. Since his arrival at Zanzibar he has received news of the Anglo-German blockade of the coast, for the double purpose of preventing the egress of slaves and the import of arms and munitions of war. Of course he rejoices in the blockade of slavers, but he deprecates the veto on the import of arms and powder. This, he thinks, will endanger the lives of the missionaries and their converts. The warlike tribes of the interior, who represent the aboriginal savagery of the Continent, do not rely upon foreign imports for their weapons and munitions of war. The spear and the sword of the Masai, for instance, are quite efficacious enough without any reinforcement from the armoury of Europe. But the semi-Christianized tribes under the influence of the missionaries can only keep these savage marauders at bay by the aid of the trade gun. Hence in the Bishop's opinion the interdict on the import of arms will endanger life. It will also probably infuriate the coast tribes, when they see us allied with the Germans in cutting off their supply of weapons of self-defence. This may explain why the Bishop seems according to the later telegrams to have contemplated withdrawing the missionaries from the mainland. Nothing but a very vivid sense of the increased peril consequent upon Lord Salisbury's new policy would ever have induced him to admit of the possibility of such a retreat.

HOW TO BECOME AN ORATOR.—IV.

THE following letters on this subject reached us too late to be included in the former series of articles, but will be read with considerable interest, coming as they do from two speakers of very different styles, but each possessed of great gifts of oratory.

MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN, M.P.

It would be ludicrous on my part to set up as an authority on the subject of public speaking. Nothing short of the imperious necessities of our Irish struggles and a command from Mr. Parnell could ever have made me a public speaker, and these necessities once satisfied, I cannot imagine anything which would induce me to remain one. However, as you are kind enough to evince any interest in my personal experiences, it is but a very trifling return of goodwill on my part to tell you the very little I have to say upon the subject. If there is anybody, not a fool or a bore, who ever presumed to address an audience of thinking men upon any grave topic without preparation in some shape, in the mind, if not on paper, I have not the least pretension to the gift. My rule is to think as much as possible of what I want to say, and as little as possible of how I am going to say it, and my first speech (it was to the electors of Mallow) was wholly written. When the moment came to speak it the flowery language all swam before me and disappeared. I was only saved from a catastrophe by the intense enthusiasm of the crowd, who knew I was no speechmaker, and did not care three straws for my mere words; but, once fired by their magnetism, I found the argument of my written speech come back to my memory most serviceably, and I found plainer and more direct words to enforce it. Since then, unfortunately, the incessant demands of our struggle in Ireland have in nineteen cases out of twenty rendered anything like written preparation a ridiculously impossible luxury, which is all the greater pity that every idle word of ours is scrutinized by malignant eyes for something that may serve against us, whether for the purposes of a prosecution in Ireland or quotation in England. For the last two years my practice has been to wake at seven o'clock on the morning of a meeting (if not obliged to be out all night) and turn over in my mind for an hour or two the most effective line of argument for the day, sometimes jumping out of bed to jot down some particular hint or phrase that may occur to me. Anything in the nature of a lecture, requiring literary elaboration, I write and read, but I am sorry to say my experience of this kind of deliverance is that the audience would lose nothing if they saw it first in the morning paper. My first general advice to young men on the subject of public speaking would be not to become public speakers at all, unless in very special circumstances and with very special gifts; or, if they must make speeches, to spare no possible pains in thinking out those portions of their discourse which are intended to convince the reason, and trust to their own central fires for that indescribable glow of language which no written words can impart to appeals to human feeling.

CANON BASIL WILBERFORCE.

In reply to your question I would say that being in no sense an orator, I am unable to judge of this accomplishment so far as it consists in the delivery of polished addresses upon public occasions in which speaker and audience are but mildly interested, such as after-dinner speeches, laying of memorial-stones, &c. I have often listened on occasions of this nature to declamations faultily faultless in style and delivery, and imagined that they who would become perfect in this art must be prepared to compose, write, commit to memory, and declaim. When, however, the occasion is the advocacy of some great moral, social, or political reform, such as purity, temperance, the abolition of slavery, protection of the weak from coercion, or the political emancipation of the masses, I am of opinion that the success of the effort will be in direct proportion to the conviction of the speaker and the reality of his touch with God, and my advice would be, have the subject well up in heart and head, be armed with a few incontrovertible figures which you know accurately by heart, be

familiar with a few apt illustrations, spend the time immediately preceding the meeting not in the inanities of a conventional dinner party but in prayerful mental concentration upon the subject of your address, thus preparing yourself rather than your speech; have very few, easily readable, notes; lift your subject as soon as possible out of the littlenesses of detail into the atmosphere of eternal principles, and remember that God Almighty makes one of your audience; and stop the moment you feel you have no more to say.

THE AMERICAN MATRIMONIAL BOOM.

OUR leader of Thursday last on the successful raid recently made by American women on the English marriage market was based on reliable and startling facts, and as it appears to have attracted considerable attention it may be of some interest to place before our readers a general list—not by any means, however, complete—of prominent captures made within the last few years by American free traders in British matrimonial waters.

The American Republic was founded (it has been said) by housemaids out of place and mechanics out of employment. It is being solidified by English aristocrats out at elbows. The following is a fairly complete list of American ladies married to prominent Englishmen:—

The Duchess of Marlborough
Lady Mandeville—future Duchess of Manchester
Lady Randolph Churchill
Lady Harcourt
Mrs. Robert Walpole—future Countess of Orford
Lady Vernon
Lady Arthur Butler
Lady Lister Kaye
Lady Wolseley—wife of Sir Charles Wolseley
Lady Hesketh
Lady Abinger
Lady Anglesea
Mrs. W. Carrington
Mrs. R. Harbard
Mrs. George Cavendish-Bentinck
Mrs. Beresford-Hope
Mrs. Ernest Chaplin
Mrs. Lewis Molesworth — future Lady Molesworth
Mrs. Ernest Beckett
Mrs. Charlton, of Hesbyside
Mrs. Le Strange, of Hunstanton
Mrs. Wilton Phipps
Mrs. Ranulph Mostyn
Lady Waterlow
Lady Coke—wife of Sir Francis Coke
Mrs. David Sellar
Mrs. Hughes-Hallett
Mrs. Adair
Mrs. Schenley.

Among the most prominent of contemporary English society the following members of the American colony are most conspicuous:—

Mrs. Rorards.
Mrs. and Miss Chamberlain.
Mrs. and Miss Winslow.
Mrs. and Miss Beach Grant—Miss Grant was at one time engaged to Lord Cairns.
Mrs. Lawrence.
Mdme. Waddington—wife of the French Ambassador.
Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin.
Miss Mary Anderson.
Miss Marie Van Zandt.
Mr. Whistler.
Mrs. Paran Stevens.
Mr. and Mrs. Mackay.
Mr. and Mrs. Hurlburt.
Mrs. Arthur Past.
Miss Garner.
Mr. and Mrs. Van André.
Mr. and Mrs. Burns.
Mrs. Mahlon Sands.
Miss Yznaga.
Mr. W. Warden.
The Brothers Wynans.
Mr. Beach.
Mr. Ames Vanwart.
Mr. Lorilard.
Mr. Gordon Bennett, and
Mr. F. Gebhardt.

To any one acquainted with the intricacies of the inner holy of holies of our society of to-day this list of important American factors which influence it will furnish food for serious consideration, and will probably justify our bantering remarks on the American conquest of England in last Thursday's issue of the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

"THE SON OF A STAR." *

IT is strange that a dietetic reformer of Dr. Richardson's eminence should serve up for popular consumption a dish so ill-cooked and indigestible as this. The reader who can assimilate it must be a very boa-constrictor of romance. There are some books which suggest an avoirdupois standard of criticism, or, more appropriately perhaps, a measurement by acreage of printed matter. As we lay down "The Son of a Star" we feel that we have been "running the chain" over a vast tract of very heavy country. Not that the book is really of unexampled length. There was a Richardson a hundred years ago whose "right happy and copious industry" used to cover still larger areas. Even in these telegraphic times, books of greater dimensions are occasionally produced. "Robert Elsmere," if we are not mistaken, is at least as long as "The Son of a Star," and Mr. Meredith, when he gives his mind to it, can write as though mankind were still fleeting the time carelessly, as they did in the golden world. But length, like everything else in literature, is a matter of treatment. Who was the French critic that remarked, when a poet read him a single couplet, "Très-beau—mais il y a des longueurs!" There are some long books which we read without thinking of their length; there are others in which we think of little else. Historical romance, more especially the romance of ancient history, is one of the most tempting and treacherous of literary forms. In order to be thoroughly successful, it demands vast and vivid erudition combined with the rarest literary skill. We are not sure that any man with just the right blend of qualities has as yet appeared in literature. Flaubert, perhaps, came nearest it, but even he, on the whole, failed; and where Flaubert failed, who shall dare rush in? Dr. Richardson's literary skill may be gauged by two facts—one general, the other particular. His whole narrative, from the first line to the last, is consistently couched in that execrable historic present which no good writer of modern days was ever known to use for more than a few pages at a time. We make this assertion from memory, and are open to correction. If instances to the contrary are to be found, it is probably in the works of Victor Hugo, who, with all his power, was a distressingly mannered narrator. The second example of Dr. Richardson's maladroitness occurs in his opening chapter. He begins with the old device of a vision, placing the reader on the top of a minster tower in the West of England, that he may see in imagination a Roman camp and circus on the plain below, as it appeared on a certain day in the second century. This jumbling of the ages is in itself sufficiently confusing. If we must be placed at a particular point of view, why not choose some natural eminence which existed sixteen hundred years ago instead of a belfry which confessedly was not built until "ages after these legions were no more"? We might just as well be invited to go up in an imaginary balloon. But our author is not content with placing us on this anachronistic church-tower; he must needs give us minute directions for getting down again, after the manner of an officious pew-opener. "Let us descend from our distant height," he says, "and find a place somewhere on the balconies [of the circus, where sports are going on in the presence of the Emperor Hadrian] Take care! that small ladder leading from the door of the battlement to the beam below which carries the bells is not too firm; the beam is not too broad, and the next ladder leading down to the belfry might be stronger and steadier. It is well not to look down, but to keep the eyes turned towards the inside of the tapering spire. All right: we are in the belfry, and the steps to the chancel are winding steps of stone, much worn but solid as rocks. Never mind the darkness, it will last but a moment! We have reached the light, and are through the low archway into the open air." This extreme solicitude for the reader's safety is very obliging, but it does not belong to the art of story-telling. On the contrary, it is the very negation of an art which is founded on logic and common sense.

The romance deals with a rising of the Jews in Palestine during the reign of Hadrian. We have not tried to discover how much of it is historical, for the question is of no moment. There is a vast amount of inert matter which is probably founded on fact, since it seems scarcely conceivable that any one should have taken the trouble to invent it. The greater part of the narrative, however, is evidently unhistoric. It has two heroines. Huldah, the heroine in chief, is a Jewish maiden who, disguised in male attire to elude the jealousy of the Empress Sabina, enters the suite of Hadrian and passes as his Antinous. What has become of the real Antinous (whom Dr. Richardson admits to have existed) we do not know. It is Huldah-Antinous who meets with the fate commonly assigned to Antinous of Bithynia, and is drowned in the Nile. More precisely, she is supposed to be drowned, but in reality swims ashore, changes her clothes, and sets about fulfilling her destiny as a prophetess in Israel. The second heroine is Erine Leoline (Phœbus, what a name!), a maiden of the fortunate isle Juverna, known in more recent history as Ireland. It is a blessed region of sunshine, fertility, enlightenment, and peace. Its inhabitants are all vegetarians and teetotallers; we are not explicitly told that they are anti tobacconists and anti-vaccinators, but that may be taken for granted. Along with her father, Leon the Wise, Erine Leoline is in the habit of cruising about the world in a sumptuous submarine yacht, the "Leviathan," an anticipation of the "Nautilus," in "Ten Thousand Leagues under the Sea." This tight little vessel should clearly sail under the flag, not of Juverna, but of "Jules-Vernea." Simeon, the hero, is a youth of preternatural strength and beauty, a son of the Emperor Trajan by a Jewish mother. He can see the moons of Jupiter (two of them at any rate) with the naked eye—differing in this from Sam Weller, of whom it is recorded that, not being endowed by nature with "patent double million magnifying gas microscopes," his "wision was limited." Simeon's optical peculiarity is really the only interesting thing about him. In all other respects he is the veriest dummy—literally a dummy, for he scarcely ever opens his lips. This is a characteristic of all Dr. Richardson's personages. His work is composed of about five parts of dialogue to ninety-five of narrative and description, so that the whole drama has the air of a puppet-show with the showman in front reading the argument. In the third volume we find, what had hitherto seemed doubtful, that there was material for an interesting romance in the author's idea. The war in Palestine, the intercepted embassy, and the triumph of Severus, might have been picturesque, and even absorbing, but for the narrator's fatal prolixity and perverse adherence to the present tense. Dr. Richardson has evidently no lack of imagination, and might write a very readable romance if he would tell his story crisply, consecutively, and naturally. His style, though rather flaccid, is pleasant enough except where he adopts the paragraphic manner of Victor Hugo, thus:—

At the head, under a splendid Royal canopy, is the single table for Cæsar with a chair of State. On a second table, a little lower down, is the Vice-regal place of Severus, to the right of the Emperor.

On the same level, on the left side, is a guest also alone as one of princely dignity.

The Emperor's sole guest, Segonax the Potter!

* * * * * *

He the sole guest of the Emperor! He, seated on a level with Severus the Governor-General of all Britain.

* * * * *

True Emperors are true levellers.
And Hadrian knows it.

This epileptic manner may be all very well in French; it is opposed to the best traditions of English style.

* "The Son of a Star; a Romance of the Second Century." By Benjamin Ward Richardson. (London: Longmans, Green, and Co. 1888.)

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

We do not quite understand why the *Standard* finds the Report on the Board of Works "a disappointing document." There is no "general censure," it complains, no general condemnation of the members as guilty of corrupt practices. But should not this be a source of satisfaction, rather than of disappointment? The Commissioners find that certain officers of the Board plundered right and left, that two members grievously failed in their duties, and that the proceedings of the Board generally "facilitated, even if they did not conduce to, the misconduct disclosed in the course of our investigations." But there the Commissioners stop. They find, in other words, that some of the officers and two of the members did wrong, but that the Board as a whole were only unconscious accomplices. Surely it is an excess of cynicism on the part of the *Standard* to be "disappointed" because they did not turn out to be knaves rather than fools.

Some member of Parliament will, we assume, ask the Government this evening what action they mean to take on Lord Herschell's Report. It will be a shameful neglect of an opportunity to teach a useful lesson if nothing is done at all. Messrs. Goddard, Hebb, and Robertson have perhaps been punished enough already; but should not members of a public Board who "grievously fail in their duties" be onthe analogy of the disabilities entailed by electoral malpractices, disqualified by statute from holding any public or municipal offices for some years to come?

The other point which requires immediate parliamentary action is the Commissioners' allusion to the wide extension of the tipping scandal. Here is what one of the witnesses said on this subject:—

> In business we have to do it. It is so usual and customary in these days of competition that, unless you let some one share with you, or pay them something, business is next to impossible.

The Commissioners fear that this statement is "only too true." We are able from knowledge in our possession to entirely confirm their fears, and the duties of the Commission should be at once extended to an inquiry—with full powers to order search and grant indemnities—into this wholesale system of bribery, which is eating all honesty out of business. Lord Randolph Churchill has won some well-deserved honour and glory by having fastened on the corruption at the Board of Works. Even greater notoriety of the same honourable kind awaits the M.P. who will make the exposure of tipping his hobby.

The *Times* Zanzibar correspondent announces that Bishop Smythies has gone to Pangarni to withdraw the British mission from Magila. We print in another column the report of an interview which our representative had with the Bishop before he left this country, which in no way exaggerates the extreme abhorrence of the Bishop to such a policy as that to which he has now been compelled reluctantly to assent. The fact that Bishop Smythies has consented to recall his mission staff is the strong proof of the extent to which the position of Europeans in East Africa has been changed for the worst by the policy to which Lord Salisbury has assented.

Yesterday, according to the days of the week, but not according to the days of the month, was the anniversary of the victory gained by Sir Charles Warren and Mr. Matthews over the associated Liberal Associations of London, when the people were, for the first time in the history of the City, driven from their accustomed meeting place by soldiery and police. It is, therefore, a curious Nemesis that the House of Commons should to-night be debating the lamentable inefficiency of the force which was employed with such ruthlessness for the attainment of a sinister end just twelve months ago. As the question of the legality of the prohibition has been referred to the law courts, no effort was made yesterday, nor will any be made to-morrow, to hold a meeting in the Square; but there will be a torchlight demonstration at the East-end. At present, however, we have not heard of any intention on the part of Sir Charles Warren to interfere with this mode of celebrating an event which, in his eyes, seems to be the most glorious in the history of civilization.

An unusually attractive Crystal Palace programme and a fine day drew a very large audience on Saturday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Henschell, the vocalists, and Harold (violin) and Ethel Bauer (pianoforte) were the solo instrumentalists. No doubt, in spite of the *Nineteenth Century's* announcement that Wagner is a burst bubble, it was Wagner's name that drew that great concourse together. The solemn "Parsifal" prelude, the sleep of the Walküre, and the Tannhäuser overture, were courageously given *en suite*, and with the same overpowering effect as usual. Mrs. Henschell sang very finely a fragment study of "Tristan und Isolde," exquisitely accompanied by her husband on the piano, and Henschell himself gave with great intelligence the rather long-winded address of the god Wotan to Brunhild before he lays her in the magic sleep on the fire-girt rock. The Bauers (brother and sister) are excellent soloists, neither better nor worse than other excellent soloists who appear annually—and disappear. It would be rash to promise either of them a brilliant future in England—not because they are not good, but because so many are good—some better—and the solo competition is so severe that only about a dozen pianists and half a dozen violinists get the public ear at all. London is the grave of reputations. Miss Kate Flynn, who made her mark first at the Covent Garden Concerts, and has since become a favourite in the provinces, sang at the Crystal Palace Promenade in the evening with brilliant success. The lighting of the orchestral cupola in the transept, and the profusion of green and red lamps outlining the interior of the building, produces the finest spectacular effect ever yet realized inside the Palace. A very large concourse of people attended the evening promenade concert.

We do not think that Sir Auckland Colvin was well advised when he published his letter condemning the "Congress Agitation" in India as "objectionable and mischievous." Sir Auckland speaks more like a Russian tchinovnik than a Liberal Englishman when he offers so peremptory a protest to the first stirrings of political life among the natives of India. Officials are much the same all the world over. Their one anxiety is to keep the administrative machinery running easily, and they always contemplate the advent of a new motor with dread. If there is anything in those "conceptions of political life which are confined at present" unfortunately "to the Anglo-Saxon race," it is a mere truism that officialdom, without the check of popular freedom to criticise abuses and initiate reforms, is certain to degenerate into a torpid tyranny.

At last the inevitable has occurred. The Nihilists have now claimed the "credit" of the accident to the Tzar's train. A member of the Russian revolutionary party has informed the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* that it was an attempted assassination, planned by an independent revolutionary circle. As, however, the correspondent has the honesty to say that he cannot guarantee his Nihilist as incapable of sacrificing truth to politics, no heed need be paid to the statement. The temptation to exploit a railway accident for purposes of political terror is too great to be resisted by mortals in the position of the Russian Nihilists.

It is significant, indeed, of the extent to which Coercion disintegrates the Empire, that even the *Times* itself should give great prominence this morning to an emphatic endorsement of Queensland's protest against Sir H. A. Blake. The correspondent of the *Times* does indeed limit his remarks to hoping that Lord Salisbury will see henceforth the importance of consulting the wishes of the Colonists themselves. But it is equally important that he should see why in this particular case the wishes of the Colonists are so violently antagonistic to the appointment, and should refrain henceforth from appointing ex-Coercionists to Home Rule colonies. Even if twenty years' coercion be good for Ireland, yet it would at this rate wreck the Empire.

Here are some curious figures of the municipal elections in the Midlands, supplied by a *Daily News* correspondent this morning:—

> Liberal gains:—Cheltenham, 2; Coventry, 2; Gloucester, 2; Kidderminster, 2; Shrewsbury, 3; Stoke-on-Trent, 3; Tewkesbury, 3; total, 17. Tory gains:—Bewdley, 1; Birmingham, 2; Worcester, 1; total, 4.

It is only in Birmingham, it will be seen, that the Tories have made any considerable gain; in the rest of the Midlands the Liberal gain has been greater than in any other part of the country. Nothing could show better how Birmingham Unionism is a purely local and domestic concern. It thrives outside about as much as Mr. Chamberlain's orchids would if removed from the Highbury hothouses.

If a husband should infect his wife with a disease, can he be punished for unlawful assault or for inflicting grievous bodily harm? This question was decided on Saturday by the Lord Chief Justice and a whole bench of judges in the negative. There was a minority in favour of affirming a conviction, but the majority was the other way. The judges voted as follows:—

FOR ACQUITTING THE HUSBAND.	FOR CONVICTING HIM.
The Lord Chief Justice	Mr. Justice Hawkins
Mr. Justice Wills	Mr. Justice Field
Mr. Justice Smith	Mr. Justice Charles
Mr. Justice Mathew	
Mr. Justice Stephen	
Mr. Justice Grantham	
Mr. Justice Manisty	
Mr. Baron Huddleston	
Mr. Baron Pollock	

The case is a curious one. If it had been held the other way, the ruling would have applied to both sexes alike. We may come to that, but at

present to wilfully infect a person with malignant disease, although wicked and cruel, and immoral, is not illegal. It is one of those cases in which there is a grievance for which the law provides no remedy.

The International Trades Congress, which came to a close on Saturday, was unfortunate in the date of its meeting: the reports of the Parnell Commission, the Birmingham demonstration, and Parliament filled the newspapers and occupied public attention. Still, it will have given an impetus of no inconsiderable force to a movement with which the guardians of capitalist and aristocratic interests and the statesmen of the world will have to reckon some fine day. Considering the difficulties resulting from differences of language and custom, considering the unmistakable fact that some of the elements were almost angrily hostile to each other, considering, in short, that these congresses constitute a series of experiments, which are alike delicate and hazardous, the congress deserves to be pronounced a success. The bulk of the British section, and the whole of the foreign section, it was abundantly evident throughout the week, stand at present upon different planes. But there is good reason to hope that these congresses will in time liberalize the views of the one and moderate the plans of the other; and a working basis of co-operation may yet be arranged.

In New York the annual cost of the Fire Brigade is 5*s.* 7*d.* per head of the population; in Paris 8½*d.*, and in London 6½*d.* In Paris there is one fireman to every 1,302 inhabitants, in New York one to every 1,460, and in London one to every 6,626. Paris has one fireman to every 11 acres, New York to every 33 acres, and London to every 134 acres. The fires in Paris average .56 per fireman per year, in New York 1.54, and in London 3.34. It is evident, therefore, that London is very seriously undermanned in its fire brigade, that the present firemen are over-worked, and that it is not sufficiently protected from fire. In this case, the blame does not lie with the Metropolitan Board of Works, for the Board is limited in its expenditure to a one halfpenny rate. Probably Parliament will be more generous to the new County Council.

The New Zealanders are making great efforts to improve the quality of dairy products and to increase their exports of butter and cheese to Great Britain. The Agent-General, Sir Dillon Bell, has been inquiring into the matter, and has had the advantage of the assistance of Professor Long. The report he has made, which is really an admirable one, has attracted much attention in the colony. It is being proposed that Professor Long should be invited to go out to confer with the Government upon the subject and to give lectures in different parts of the colony, preparatory to the appointment of teachers to go among the farmers to instruct them as to the best methods to pursue. The colonists say that with a fine climate, the best grass in the world, and good stock they ought to be able to make excellent butter and cheese, and they mean to try, evidently. We get so much of these articles from foreign countries that there is plenty of room for increased imports from our own colonies,

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The candidates for the London School Board at the forthcoming election are a very mixed lot, as the following analysis of their professions or occupations will show:—

Accoucheuse	1	Clergy:		Music master	1
Alderman	1	Church of England	18	Navy	1
Army	8	Dissenters	8	Peer of the realm	1
Artist	1	Roman Catholic	1	Professor	1
Auctioneer	1	Doctors	4	Publishers	2
Barristers	19	Diamond cutter	1	Solicitors	5
Bootmaker	1	"Educationalists"	4	Stationers	2
Builder	1	Furniture dealer	1	Tailor	1
Coal merchant	1	Gentlemen at large	12	Whipmaker	1
Confectioner	1	Journalists	4	Wine merchant	1
Clerks	4	Linendraper	1	Working men	4
		Manufacturer	1	Women (not otherwise enumerated)	6
		Merchants	5		

The bar and the Church—the two so-called learned professions—come, it will be seen, easily first. The candidate whose profession figures first in the list is clearly for taking education early. The one whom the scholars would, we imagine, like to see on the Board least is the whipmaker. On the other hand, they would doubtless all plump if they could for the distributor of sweets.

Looking at the list of candidates personally, we do not find a great many distinguished names. Indeed, the candidates who have any general fame or notoriety are only nine in number—being Prebendary Eyton, Professor Gladstone, Sir Richard Temple, Mr. Conybeare, Mr. Stewart Headlam, Canon Barker, Mr. Lyulph Stanley, Mrs. Besant, and Sir Edmund Currie. We do not suppose that all these nine will be elected; but even if they were the seventh Board would not compare favourably with the first, which comprised the late Lord Lawrence, Professor Huxley, the Rev. W. Rogers, Mr. W. H. Smith, the late Canon Miller, and the present Bishop of Sydney.

SWEATING IN ART.

(From a Correspondent.)

An immense deal has been written about the sweating system in tailoring and other trades, and a Royal Commission has published its report; but perhaps one of its worst features has not been made public; and to nine people out of ten the idea of a middleman in the fabrication of works of decorative art (so called) is ignored. Yet it is a fact. I do not allude to picture dealers, who occupy the position of publishers, nor to the wholesale or retail salesmen, but to decorative "artists," who farm out their superfluous orders to ladies in want of work.

A few days ago I happened to be visiting a friend who finds employment for what may be called a society of poor gentlewomen. Talking over prices offered for needlework of all kinds, she asked me what I should call a fair price for painting upon satin; and she then showed me some pieces, about half a yard long, which had to be decorated with a flower in water colour, or rather in *gouache*. The patterns were badly executed, and of course the copies were worse; but for this questionable embellishment the handsome sum of 6*d.* per dozen was paid. "How long would it take your workers to do a dozen?" I asked. "The sweater says a fair worker can earn 12*s.* a week." Now, although I am a quick worker, I am certain I could only do three per hour, so that to earn my 2*s.* per day I must work eight hours; and a charwoman earns 2*s.* 6*d.* and gets her food. And now note how these things are done, and the artistic feeling and skilful hands which are required. A number of pieces of satin are placed upon a board. Each one is dotted where the flower and leaves are to go; then the "artist" (save the word!) takes a brush full of green and dashes a leaf down each piece of satin from top to bottom; next she fills her brush with light red or blue for the flowers, then with dark for the shadows, and so on, till the whole mass is completed, and she has earned her 6*d.* for twelve—one halfpenny each. Process the second. These scraps of satin are lined, filled with scented wool, and corded round, and become sachets sold at 3*s.* or 5*s.* a piece. But how much, think you, is given for this part of the work? The same price—namely, 6*d.* per dozen, or one halfpenny a piece. Now, I ask, is 1*s.* 11*d.* for fifteen hours' work at tailoring, given the fact that the East-ender has many fewer expenses, worse pay than 2*s.* to the West-ender for ten hours' work? The poor woman turns out shirts "finished" for 2*d.* a pair, or "machines" twelve shirts for 10*d.* a dozen, which are sold for 10*s.* 6*d.*; while the gentlewoman, after having paid dearly for her education, and having acquired a certain amount of culture, gets 6*d.* a dozen for daubs, called paintings, which are sold for 1*s.* or 1*s.* 6*d.* a piece. There was a time, some few years ago, when little needle-books and pincushions were paid 3*s.* 6*d.* per dozen—poor price enough—but, inasmuch as they were frequently done by art students in spare moments, they were well painted, and the payment made a little addition to the spare incomes. Now all this is changed, and I have, within the last few days seen the same things (vilely executed, *en parenthèse*) on sale for 4*d.* each, only 6*d.* per dozen more than was given ten years ago for painting them alone.

In these happy times every young lady learns to dabble in painting. Instead of treating drawing as a branch of a liberal education, like foreign languages, she looks upon it as a means of becoming an artist: and as she finds plenty of opportunities of selling artistic rubbish at bazaars for fabulous prices she fondly thinks she may add to her income by sending similar things to shops. She sells a badly painted plate for £2, and so she argues, "If one plate, why not twenty?" £40 per annum would be a nice increase to her income; and so she offers her wares to the tradesman. Naturally she gets much smaller prices than she thought; but it is not likely, the public being utterly ignorant of art, that the shops will prefer paying 5*s.* a dozen for well painted *sachets*, when they can get badly painted ones for 6*d.*; and so the young lady "artist" gets the work, and the art student goes to the wall. The work is not worth the halfpenny; but if the buyer sees no difference between it and one for which the seller paid 2*s.*, can we wonder that he prefers putting the extra 1*s.* 6*d.* into his own pocket? I know of an instance of an employer who paid 3*s.* to one person and 30*s.* to another for the same things; but I also know an art student who was told that the price was 3*s.* 6*d.*, and, good or bad, no more could be given.

Let me quote briefly a few handsome prices offered for various "artistic" trifles:—

A "lady," having too large an order for menu cards to execute herself, farmed them out at 3*s.* per dozen. Frequently these are paid 15*s.* per dozen, so that the sweater takes a fair proportion.

For cards painted with figures upon ivory, 5*s.* per dozen.

For cats, which have gone through four processes—namely, tracing, sizing, painting, and varnishing (think of the time all this involves), 6*s.* per dozen

Flowers, 2*s.* per dozen.

Porcelain slabs, 1*s.* 6*d.* and 3*s.* 6*d.* per dozen.

Ivory tablets (small), 1*s.* per dozen.

Let all who buy handpainted goods bear these figures in mind. But what is the charm of hand-painted cards, when the execution is so inferior to an honest chromo? Surely the cards which are printed from good designs executed by artists are vastly superior to all these miserable amateurish daubs. In the old days, an artist was paid a fair price; the design was executed in the best style of printing; the work was well turned out, and sold for perhaps fourpence. Now people must have a hand-painted card for 6*d.* or 1*s.*, which is nevertheless as badly done as it can be. As if the print were not vastly [illegible] a work of art!

THE STARVING RUSSIAN ARTISTES.

WE are glad to be able to state that the prospects of these unfortunate people have somewhat improved, thanks to the assistance which has been rendered them by some charitably disposed persons who have contributed to their support. The National Vigilance Association has taken the question up with a will, and on Saturday twenty-two members of the troupe, including all the chorus girls, were sent off to Moscow. The expense incurred was very considerable, amounting to £280, towards which sum on Saturday only some £70 had been subscribed. The rest, together with such further sum as may be necessary to defray the expense incurred in providing for the rest of the troupe, will it is hoped be supplied by public subscription. We are glad to have to acknowledge some additional sums that have been sent to us, and which we have paid in this morning to the bankers of the Fund, Messrs. Cocks, Biddulph, and Co.

Wilton House, Salisbury, November 11.

Dear Sir,—I enclose a cheque for £10 for the destitute Russian Singers' Fund.—Yours truly, PEMBROKE.

3, Park-crescent, N.W., November 11.

Sir,—I enclose you a cheque for £10 towards the fund for the relief of the unfortunate Russian artistes now in England. I only learnt of their condition through your columns of yesterday, but feel confident that when the case is known a fund sufficient for the purpose you name will be subscribed by their English confrères, even should the general public not respond to it.—Truly yours, JOHN HARE.

Chappell and Co.	£10	10	0
The Earl of Pembroke	10	0	0
John Hare	10	0	0
J. W. Arrowsmith, Bristol	5	0	0
*A Russian	5	0	0
*A Friend	5	0	0
*Miss Gowrie	3	0	0
Collected by Miss Kate Douglas	2	0	0
H. S.	1	1	0
I. M. A.	1	1	0
Mrs. Seligman	1	1	0
G. R. Howard	1	0	0
H. T. S.	0	10	0
J. M. Fleming	0	5	0

*Those marked with an asterisk were paid to Mrs. Sheldon Amos.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PATENT LAWS.—AN IMPENDING JOB?

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Will you permit me to call attention through your valuable columns to the proposed Patents, &c. (Amendment), Bill, which is to reach the Committee stage on the fifteenth of this month? The bill, which is described as one to make small amendments in the law, is likely to pass without comment on account of its apparent insignificance indeed, the morning paper generally supposed to be the Government organ considered it so unimportant as to omit it in the list of ministerial measures. One of its provisions is, however, so novel that it deserves careful attention. The first clause proposes to form patent agents into a profession, but unlike the medical and dental bills, it is only proposed to permit persons who have been in business before July, 1887, to continue to practise. This is very hard on several firms of high repute who have established themselves since that time, and is a novel interference with private rights which I venture to think could only be proposed by a Government like the present. It is unnecessary to go into the reasons why such a clause would be inoperative, and indeed inimical to the public interest in many respects. Its main result will be to double the value of the businesses of the few privileged persons, and to increase the cost of taking out patents, besides depriving a large number of persons of their means of livelihood. Surely the Government officials who are responsible for this measure should be called to severe account. I may add that I am in no way connected either with the patent business, the Patent Office, nor have I any interest in patents; I merely wish to prevent the increase of monopolies, and to preserve private rights.—I am, Sir, ONE WHO KNOWS.

Nov. 6.

A SUGGESTION FOR SUNDAY AFTERNOONS.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Your pleasant Tittle-Tattler, in his notice of the Sunday experiment of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition, refers to the well-known objection: "How do the attendants like it?" Of course, if the week-day officials are to be on duty during the Sunday openings, considerable extra expense will be entailed, and, worse still, we shall be deprived of that favourite national boast of resting one day in seven, which tends so largely to establish the acknowledged superiority of one Englishman to three Frenchmen. But there are in London, and other large cities, thousands of men and women who, though they might not prove very efficient Sunday school teachers, have yet a touch of the enthusiasm for humanity which would show itself in a free and generous devotion of time and trouble in behalf of that pulpit bugbear "our poorer brethren." Could not this immense reserve of goodwill towards men be drawn upon and properly organized to furnish unpaid officials for our Sunday opening movement, who, not out of condescending philanthropy or fashionable freak, but simply and honestly desiring to do what they could to help, should do away with one of the main difficulties so often quoted against the scheme? I am sure that an advertisement in a leading Liberal paper would bring innumerable offers of help, for there are thousands of us who would be proud to say—like the gorgeous old sacristan at Cologne—"Do you want to see the Dom? I am the guide of him!"—I am, Sir, yours, &c., S.

At Home and Abroad.

The Chinese Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, has called for the dismissal of Mr. Denny, the American adviser of the King of Corea.

Two native women have been murdered in Calcutta in circumstances of exceptional brutality.

The British Company's progress under Mr. Mackenzie at Mombassa is represented as encouraging.

The sittings of the International Trades Congress were brought to a close on Saturday. It was decided that the next Congress be held in Paris in 1889.

A zenana hospital was opened at Quetta, in Beloochistan, on the 2nd inst. Lady Dufferin's philanthropic work is thus bearing valuable fruit.

The Chinese Viceroy, Tchang, has ordered rifles, &c., to the amount of 1,500,000 marks (£75,000) from the Berlin firm of Ludwig Löwe.

No news has been received in Sikkim of the approach of the Ampa, and it is believed that a spring campaign will probably be necessary before peace can be assured.

Rain has fallen generally over most of the districts in India that were threatened with famine. Scarcity will prevail, but it is hoped that a famine will not occur.

General Channer attacked and destroyed Pokal on the 3rd inst., after a sharp resistance. The enemy lost sixty men killed. Several regiments have already returned to British territory.

The Plantation Company at Zanzibar contemplate raising troops in the Dutch Indies in order later on to regain possession of their stations in the interior.

Demonstrations, at one time of a serious aspect, directed against the Conservatives, occurred at Madrid yesterday. A similar agitation prevails at Barcelona and Seville, supported chiefly by students.

It is stated that, as a result of the cold summer, oysters have not attained to good condition, and have not fattened well. The finances of both the Whitstable and Ham Oyster Companies have suffered in consequence of this.

Field-Marshal the Earl of Lucan died at his town residence in South-street, Park-lane, on Saturday afternoon, after a long illness. His lordship's age coincided with the years of the century, having been born in 1800. During the Crimean War Lord Lucan greatly distinguished himself.

It is stated in Chester that influential meetings of landowners and shipowners interested in the Dee, together with the leading officials of the North Western Railway, have just been held, to consider a scheme for establishing deep water docks at Mostyn.

A Royalist Congress has been held at Romans, in the Dauphiné. In a sermon delivered by the Bishop of Montpellier he said, "France is agitated and nervous. Her impressionable nature impels her to rush to whatever side promises her a Saviour."

The remainder of the securities stolen from the registered letter bags in Berlin have been discovered in a lodging-house at Hamburg, and forwarded to Berlin. They were concealed in a hiding-place formed by a double wall, and consist of Italian Rentes of the value of three hundred and fifty thousand lire.

Alexander Wain, one of the men injured by the fall of the house in Great Titchfield-street, on Friday, and who was taken to the Middlesex Hospital, expired on Saturday morning. The death, it is stated, resulted from hurts to internal organs.

A fire occurred at the Britannia Carriage Works, Saltley, Birmingham, yesterday. It was discovered by a boy who went to feed some cats in the store room. The brigade were summoned, and succeeded in preventing the fire spreading, but the building and about £4,000 worth of stores were destroyed.

At a meeting of the men employed by the Salt Syndicate, held at Northwich, on Saturday evening, to consider the reduction of wages made when the works were transferred, it was decided to demand both higher wages and shorter hours, and should it be necessary, to take extreme measures to enforce the demand.

The war estimates came before the French Chamber on Saturday, and M. de Freycinet, in a speech applauded by all parties, justified the necessity of special expenditure in order to secure the defence and independence of France. He estimated this at 500,000,000 f., that sum having already been voted and in large part expended.

The Black Mountain campaign is not finally closed. The Chagarzais have declined to make formal submission, and they have gathered with twenty-four standards near Bidal. Shots are still fired into the British camp at night, and it is argued that more must be done before these wild tribes will be reduced to complete submission.

A telegram from Grenoble, published in the *Soleil* yesterday morning, states that the Swedish explorer, Theodore Westmark, when passing through Grenoble, was interviewed by a journalist, to whom he said he had received a letter from a friend now in the Congo State, expressing a confident belief that the report of Mr. Stanley's death was true.

The General Council of the London Municipal Reform League met on Saturday evening, and accepted with regret the resignation of Mr. John Lloyd, the honorary secretary, who is seeking a seat on the County Council. It was resolved to continue the existence of the League for the work of municipal reform.

An agent from the Argentine Republic for some time past has been organizing a movement to promote free emigration from the south of Ireland to Buenos Ayres. Between two and three hundred from Limerick alone were about to emigrate, but, owing to a Pastoral issued by Bishop O'Dwyer, a large number have already desisted, and the rest are expected to follow.

Mr. Higgins, the London omnibus driver and athlete, made a parachute descent at Coventry on Saturday afternoon. After ascending for twenty-seven seconds, he loosed his hold of the net of the balloon, and fell. The parachute opened at once, and after Higgins had spun round several times, he descended, alighting within 300 or 400 yards of the spot which he had left less than a minute before.

In the Chancery Division on Saturday Mr. Justice Kay gave his decision in the case of Cooper *v.* Straker, being an application for an injunction to restrain defendant from so erecting a building as to interfere with the plaintiff's light and air to his wool warehouse in Bishopsgate-street. On the evidence that had been given, he said the plaintiff was entitled to the light, and he granted a perpetual injunction to restrain defendant from interfering with it, defendant to pay the costs.

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

THE BLOCKADE OF THE EAST AFRICAN COAST.

FOURTEEN HUNDRED RUNAWAY SLAVES AT THE MISSION STATIONS.

The naval blockade against the slave trade and munitions of war, which has been sanctioned by the Sultan of Zanzibar, has, it is reported, been deferred till next week, on the representations of the British Consul-General, in order to allow time for the withdrawal of the English mission from Magila, for which purpose Bishop Smythies proceeded yesterday in the Sultan's steamer to Pangani, accompanied by a specially deputed Arab official.

The blockade, it is notified, will extend along the whole coast line of the German concession. The German ships *Sophie*, *Carola*, *Möwe*, and *Leipsic* will cover the coast from Tanga, southwards to Mainia Island, whence the English ships *Boadicea*, *Garnet*, *Griffion*, *Algerine*, and *Penguin* will continue the blockade to the Rovuma river. More ships are required to render the blockade effective, even within the limits named. The *Agamemnon* on her arrival will probably remain as guardship in Zanzibar. The English boats patrol Pemba. It is stated that the German fleet will be strongly reinforced from Europe.

The result of a searching official inquiry, ordered by Colonel Euan Smith, is that 1,400 runaway slaves have been discovered in refuge at three English mission stations adjoining Mombassa, of whom 900 were in the church of the missionary at Rabai. The disposal of these people, who were all promised their freedom before confessing, probably presents grave difficulties, and the discovery explains the persistent antagonism of the Mombassa Arabs to missionary enterprise. Many of the slaves are said to have been concealed for years. The authorities at Freretown are reported to be entirely ignorant of the matter.

The British Consul-General has issued a circular warning Europeans in the interior of the possible coming dangers and the necessity for extreme caution. It is anticipated that during the blockade communications with the interior from the blockaded coast will probably be entirely suspended. Regular weekly steam communication has been established by Mr. Mackenzie between Mombassa and Zanzibar. Both blockading squadrons are at present in Zanzibar. The Italian cruiser *Dogali* was expected to arrive there to-day from Mozambique, and another Italian man-of-war will be despatched to join in the blockade. The Porte is hankering after sending a naval contingent to take part in the business, but Bismarck hasn't been consulted yet. Colonel Euan Smith has sent an escort to bring Mr. Bruen, the missionary, and his wife from Mtowamaue to Zanzibar.

MAJORITIES SECURED BY THE REPUBLICANS.

The final returns of the Presidential election show that West Virginia is Republican, the electoral vote standing thus:—Harrison, 239; Cleveland, 162. This makes a Republican victory without counting the thirty-six votes of New York. Missouri is Democratic, though by a reduced majority, and in Virginia there is a small Democratic majority. The new Senate will contain a Republican majority of four, and the House one of fifteen. The result in Delaware is unfortunate for Mr. Secretary Bayard, who loses his control there, and there is a report that he intends to open a law office in New York. There is much discussion about Mr. Blaine's future, some asserting that he prefers the Senate to a Cabinet office. The President may, it is thought, offer a place in the Ministry to Mr. Warner Miller, of New York, who was the Republican candidate for the office of Governor, but was defeated by Mr. Hill.

THE NEW SERVIAN CONSTITUTION.

The Servian Constitutional Revision Commission has adopted as the basis of its deliberations a project drafted by the Servian Minister at St. Petersburg. This project is in sixteen articles. The first four enact that the Obrenovitch dynasty rules, and that the King is personally irresponsible. Article 5 says that the prerogative of declaring war or peace belongs to the King. This is a prerogative which the Radicals wish to transfer to the Parliament. Among the other articles the following may be noted as altering the present Constitution:

Art. 7.—Every Servian aged twenty-one, and paying 15 f. a year in taxes, has the right to vote.

Art. 8.—Every elector is eligible to the Skuptschina.

Art. 9.—The members of the Council of State, the Bishops, the Generals on the retired list; and the Presidents of the Courts of Cassation and Appeal are members of the Skuptschina *ex officio*.

Art. 10.—The Servian Church is independent, and its Head shall bear the title of Patriarch.

Art. 11.—All religions are free, and public worship according to the various religions is to be protected by the State.

Art. 12.—The liberty of the press is guaranteed,

Art. 13.—Individual liberty is guaranteed. No citizen shall be arrested, or have his house searched, without judicial warrant.

Art. 14.—Foreigners may possess any kind of property in Servia.

Art. 16.—The Skuptschina has the right of initiative.

At present electors must pay 30 f. in taxes. Several categories of electors, including lawyers, doctors, and professors, are not eligible as deputies, and the press is not free. Citizens are liable to arbitrary arrest and domiciliary visits. Finally, liberty of worship and religious equality are not guaranteed. (For instance, Jews are not permitted to have shops in Belgrade.)

THE CRITICAL SITUATION AT SUAKIN.

The hurried return of General Grenfell from Suakin, where he had intended to stay a week, is regarded, says a Cairo correspondent, as a sign that he considers the situation serious, and desires to consult Sir E. Baring and General Dormer. Further reinforcements are to be sent immediately, but for this purpose a black regiment has to be recalled from Assouan and a squadron of cavalry to be sent from Cairo. It is seriously questioned in military circles whether the authorized increase in the army is nearly sufficient.

THE HARDSHIPS OF GREENLAND EXPLORATION.

A Copenhagen telegram to the *Standard* says:—Mr. Gamel has not yet received Dr. Nansen's letter. A letter from Mr. Sverdrup, who accompanied Dr. Nansen, has been opened in Norway. The writer says:—"The journey from the east coast to Godthaab took forty-six days. Landing on the east coast was difficult, owing to the ice packing and the strong current. Worked twelve days before reaching land. Landed 60 miles farther south than calculated. Travelling on the inland ice in the direction of Christianshaab commenced August 15. Having arrived at a height of 7,500 feet, a snowstorm from the north forced us to make for Godthaab. Greatest height reached 10,000 feet; thermometer, 40.50 deg. Arriving at a fjörd a boat was built partly of the tent canvas, in which Nansen and the writer rowed to Godthaab, where we arrived after four days' rowing."

CADBURY'S COCOA is a refined concentration of the strength-sustaining principles of the flesh-forming constituents of the Cocoa-nib. Delicious, nutritious, easily digested, and of great economy, a sixpenny packet yielding fourteen large breakfast cups of perfect Cocoa. It is absolutely pure.

TIGHTENING THE COILS ROUND PRADO.

THE EVIDENCE ON SATURDAY.

On Saturday in the Prado case the examination of witnesses was continued. A former servant of the murdered woman Aguétant, named Ruschmann, recognized the prisoner, whom she had seen several times at her mistress's house. M. Clémencet, an upholsterer, identified him as a man whom he had seen when he was at work in Aguétant's house. A widow named Rosen, *concierge* at the time of the murder, identified Prado as a visitor whom Aguétant called "the American."

The Spanish witnesses were then examined. Garcia Ximenes, a painter in Madrid, aged sixty-six, said he knew Linska in 1881 as a respectable man. He lost sight of him in 1883, but met him again in 1886. He came one day to witness's house, and asked him to pawn a comb for him. This witness did, obtaining 200 f. He saw in his visitor's hands necklaces and diamonds, but they appeared to be false, and the prisoner had also a watch.

The last witness examined was Dolores Gardes de Marcilla, the legitimate wife of Prado. She continued crying while she was giving her evidence, which was translated from Spanish, as she did not know French. She said that in 1886 she was in Madrid, and that then her husband came to see her. It astonished her very much. She had no money, but he promised her some, and a few days afterwards he sent her a ring and a small jewel, which she sold to buy food. She had not seen him since. She was married in 1879, and her husband lived four years with her. He said he was born in Mexico. The President here read the letter sent by the witness to the examining magistrate. The witness, in reply to questions, said she had written it in a moment of despair. She was mad when she did it, for she loved the prisoner still. She could give no further information, as she had lost her senses. The case will be continued to-morrow.

It is believed that the prisoner's identity has been discovered. In the village of Magesq, near Dax, in the French department of the Landes, there is a man named Castillon, who owns a small farm named Linska. He had a son, who disappeared sixteen years ago, and who took part in the Carlist war. It has been ascertained that in 1874 the son was quartermaster of the 36th Artillery Regiment. He deserted, and was condemned in default by a court-martial, sitting at Clermont-Ferrand, to ten years' hard labour for theft and forgery. He had been previously condemned at Dax to two months' imprisonment for swindling. This man would now be forty-two years of age. Prado says he is thirty-four, but he looks older.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S WEDDING.

The arrangements for Mr. Chamberlain's wedding are, writes the *Standard* correspondent at New York, still unsettled; but it is expected that the ceremony will take place on Thursday next, at the residence of Mr. Endicott, the bride's father, in Washington, the only guests being the relatives, President Cleveland, and the members of his Cabinet, with their wives. Should it be finally arranged that the marriage service shall take place in church, there will be no bridesmaids, and the utmost quietness will be preserved, owing to the family being in mourning for the death of Miss Endicott's grandfather.

FOUR LIFEBOATMEN DROWNED AT YARMOUTH.

An accident, resulting in the loss of four men, happened to the Gorleston lifeboat *Refuge* on Saturday evening. The *Refuge*, in company with another lifeboat, named the *Friend of all Nations*, went to the assistance of the steamer *Akaba*, bound to Dundee with 3,000 tons of jute. The *Refuge* left some of her men on board the *Akaba*, to assist in navigating her; but while alongside the lifeboat was dashed against the big steamer's side, and lost her rudder in the collision. The boat, with the remaining seven of her crew, was taken in tow. When entering Yarmouth harbour the boat became detached from the tug, and, drifting upon the North Sand, was struck by a wave and capsized. Henry Smith, chief boatman of the coastguard, was on the beach at the time, and with great courage, risking his own life, he managed to rescue two of the crew, named Bonney and Woods. A third man, named George Jacobs, was gallantly rescued by a coastguard boatman named Norton, while clinging to the lifeboat's stern-post. Another, named Aaron George, was washed ashore dead, and yesterday morning the body of a second man, named Samuel George, was washed ashore. Two other men were drowned, and their bodies have not been recovered.

CLAPHAM PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The first public meeting in connection with the Clapham Public Library was held at Clapham on Saturday afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. J. S. Gilliat, M.P. for the division. Mr. Gilliat expressed his hearty approval of the public library movement. England was far behind many other countries in this respect. He denounced with much vigour the pernicious effect of those publications which seemed to live by pandering to crime. The establishment of free public libraries and the spread of healthy cheap literature were the best antidotes to such publications, which were not food but poison. The chairman of the Library Commissioners, the Rev. C. P. Greene, rector of Clapham, gave a short account of the work of the commissioners. An excellent site had been secured in Orlando-road, and the tender for building the library had just been provisionally accepted. The Rev. J. Guinness Rogers spoke of the good done in many country districts by small village libraries, and referred to the better side of cheap literature. Those who had libraries of their own, and loved the companionship of books, must not forget the needs of those who were not so fortunate. Mr. F. C. Maxwell hoped that in their library there would be a strong section of books bearing on the work achieved years ago by those noble philanthropists and statesmen who had made the name of Clapham famous throughout the world. Mr. H. Bulcraig, the hon. sec., read letters from many gentlemen unable to be present. Among these were the Rev. William Arthur, Sir Philip Currie, and Sir G. O. Trevelyan, who sent for the library a copy of his "Life of Lord Macaulay." The movement was really started by the munificent gift of £2,000 from an anonymous donor, through the Rev. G. Forester. Other sums amounting to £224 were promised at or before the meeting.

THIRTEEN JUDGES AND WHAT THEY DECIDED.

In the Queen's Bench on Saturday the Court for the Consideration of Crown Cases Reserved quashed the conviction of a man named Clarence, who had been convicted at the Central Criminal Court for inflicting grievous bodily harm upon his wife, the offence being the communication of disease to her. There were four judges in favour of sustaining the conviction—Justices Hawkins, Day, Field, and Charles. The Lord Chief Justice and eight other judges were in favour of quashing the conviction.

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

FOURTH EDITION.

TO-DAY'S TITTLE TATTLE.

Unless I am much misinformed there is trouble brewing between the Kaiser and the Pope. The guarded communications in the papers as to the freedom with which his Holiness commented upon his Imperial and Royal Majesty give little idea of the intensity of the Holy Father's feelings. "He is a bad son, and he will be a bad Monarch," is said to have been one of the Pope's remarks to a recent visitor, and he further said he regarded Kaiser Wilhelm as "a very odious fellow."

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There will be a universal feeling of relief this morning at the news that Lord Tennyson is now much better and that his rheumatic symptoms have considerably improved. What a pity it is, by the way, that the patient should be at Haslemere! Besides his place there, Lord Tennyson has, as every one knows, a house at Freshwater, in the Isle of Wight, and a house in London. There is no place so dry as London; and of Lord Tennyson's three residences Haslemere is, I should imagine, decidedly the worst "cure-place."

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De mortuis nil nisi bonum is a sound rule for the tattler, if not for the historian, and now that Lord Lucan is dead one likes to remember only that he was a man of personal courage, and that both in the Senate and on the field he did the State some little service. His death will leave a vacancy (which many aspirants will no doubt think overdue, for Lord Lucan was eighty-eight), in several quarters, as the deceased Earl was a representative peer of Ireland, Lord Lieutenant of Mayo, and a Field Marshal.

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Mrs. Drew, who contributes to the *Woman's Gazette* a notable article in favour of Women's Rights, is the most Gladstonian of all Mr. Gladstone's family. For many years before her marriage she was "the right-hand man" of her father, and it may be interesting to those who write to Mr. Gladstone to know that every letter of the daily eighty which on an average are delivered at Hawarden is opened by Mrs. Drew, whose services as secretary free her father from a considerable proportion of the inevitable worries of so extraordinarily large a correspondence.

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Dr. Nansen, who has just crossed Greenland in snow shoes, is about twenty-seven years of age, and considerably over six feet in height. He is a "hardy Norseman" every inch of him. He has a magnificent breadth of chest, and a well-proportioned figure, which shows to advantage in his tight-fitting blue woollen suit. His face is long, his brow broad; his eyes are blue, and his moustache and closely cropped hair fair in colour.

***

Lord Lytton, after having expounded to the Glasgow students the great and glorious doctrine that statesmen in pursuit of *la haute politique* are emancipated from the obligations of morality, spent Sunday with Lord Salisbury at Hatfield. Whether he accompanied the Prime Minister to church is not recorded by the local reporters. If, however, Lord Lytton had attended, he might have regarded the concluding psalm at morning service as a personal reproach to himself, for it begins, "Are your minds set upon righteousness, O ye congregation?" and then after roundly upbraiding certain parties who are unnamed as "imagining mischief in their heart upon the earth, and whose hands deal with wickedness," and after reproving those "who go astray, speaking lies," and who "are as venomous as the poison of the serpent," it concludes by the declaration, "Doubtless there is a God that judgeth in the earth!"

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Another favoured guest who is often at Hatfield would have been able to preach a very salutary discourse upon this text if the present had been the time of his annual sojourn at Hatfield. Canon Liddon has long been one of the Prime Minister's most intimate friends, and no one could regard with more loathing the whole of the Lyttonian policy in Afghanistan; a detestation which would be more likely to be increased than diminished by the revelation at Glasgow of the moral or immoral foundation on which that policy rested.

***

Prince Imeritinsky, who is named as the successor of Admiral Possiet as Minister of Ways and Communications, distinguished himself considerably in the Russo-Turkish war. It is a curious illustration of the Russian method that the Ministry which has charge of all the ways and communications of the empire should have been in the hands of an Admiral, and is now entrusted to a dashing General. Some time, possibly, it may dawn upon the Government that a competent engineer will be much more likely to prevent the occurrence of such accidents as that which has just wrecked the Imperial train.

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One result of the Parnell Commission is to overburden the Solicitor-General with the Attorney-General's briefs. All the Government cases now fall into the hands of the Solicitor-General, for whom it means double the work for the same pay. Sir Edward Clarke's health is not such that he can well bear a severe strain, so that he cannot be expected to regard with Mr. Smith's complacency the Attorney-General's zeal for Mr. Walter.

THE INQUEST IN WHITECHAPEL,

VIEWING THE BODY AND THE ROOM.

(BY OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

The inquest on Mary Jane Kelly began this morning at eleven o'clock, at Shoreditch town hall. There was no crowd at the doors, and little excitement. Without the coroner's court half a dozen wretched-looking women were sitting on half a dozen cane chairs waiting to be called; and for half an hour the gentlemen of the jury dropped one by one into the green-walled, square, little room which is sacred to the coroner. A mahogany table, drawn up against the windows, was laden with hats, black bags and papers, belonging to the army of reporters. The jury, twelve very respectable-looking men, sat on the coroner's right on two rows of chairs. At eleven the coroner, Dr. Macdonald, took his seat. "Gentlemen of the jury, stand up please," shouted the officer of the court. "Will you choose a foreman, gentlemen?" "Mr. Gobbey?" "Stand up, Mr. Gobbey." But a gentleman (I am not sure whether he was Mr. Gobbey) with black gloves and a good coat, objected to serve on the jury. It wasn't in his ward. The coroner stiffened, and gave them some of his mind, and Mr. Hammond again asked the jury to choose a foreman, which they did without further objection, for the coroner had evidently got his back up. "Each kiss the book and pass it round, gentlemen please," cried the officer again, and these curious formalities having been observed, Dr. Macdonald's momentary wrath subsided, and he proposed that the jury should proceed to view the body and the scene of the murder. So the jury put on their hats, tightened their lips, and marched out, accompanied by a few pressmen.

By this time quite a crowd had gathered around the hall, and followed us quietly to the gloomy gate of the Shoreditch Church. The little rusty iron wicket was guarded by a policeman, who held it open as we passed into the melancholy churchyard, with an acre of grey, soot-covered gravestones, and sorrowful grass and weeds. The path ran alongside the church, and as we turned sharp round to the left there was a little brick mortuary, a red oasis in the desert of tombstones and soft, dank soil. The door was open, and disclosed a cool and lofty apartment, lighted by a couple of windows placed high up, which shed a good light on the fearful spectacle upon which we were all gazing. There, in a coarse wooden shell lay the body of the Ripper's latest victim. Only her face was visible: the hideous and disembowelled trunk was concealed by the dirty grey cloth, which had probably served to cover many a corpse. The face resembled one of those horrible wax anatomical specimens which may be seen in surgical shops. The eyes were the only vestiges of humanity; the rest was so scored and slashed that it was impossible to say where the flesh began and the cuts ended. And yet it was by no means a horrible sight. I have seen bodies in the Paris Morgue which looked far more repulsive.

The jury being quite satisfied we marched through the churchyard again, and pushed our way through the crowd which followed us up the Commercial-road, and into Dorset-street. Here another crowd held possession of the field, frowzy women, with babies in their arms, drunken men recovering from their orgies, and a whole regiment of children, all open-mouthed and commenting on the jury. The entrance to the court was held by a couple of policemen, and it was so narrow that we could only pass up in single file. It was only about three yards long, and then we were at the door which is numbered 13. The two windows which look into the little court were boarded up, and had apparently been newly whitewashed. From the windows above a girl looked down upon us quite composedly, and several pots of beer were brought in during our stay to comfort the denizens of the court. At last the key was procured, and the room was surveyed in batches. The inspector, holding a candle stuck in a bottle, stood at the head of the filthy, blood-stained bed, and repeated the horrible details with appalling minuteness. He indicated with one hand the bloodstains on the wall, and pointed with the other to the pools which had ebbed out on to the mattress. The little table was still on the left of the bedstead, which occupied the larger portion of the room. A farthing dip in a bottle did not serve to illuminate the fearful gloom, but I was able to see what a wretched hole the poor murdered woman called "home." The only attempts at decoration were a couple of engravings, one, "The Fisherman's Widow," stuck over the mantelpiece; while in the corner was an open cupboard, containing a few bits of pottery, some ginger-beer bottles, and a bit of bread on a plate. The rent was 4*s.* a week. In twenty minutes the jury filed out again and marched back, still accompanied by a curious crowd, to the Town Hall, and began their very simple labours under the direction of Dr. Macdonald, the member for the Scotch Crofters.

It was ascertained at the Leman-street, Commercial-street, and Bishopsgate police-stations this morning that the persons arrested on suspicion of having committed the Dorset-street murder had all been discharged. No one is now in custody in connection with the crime, and the police have absolutely no clue as to the whereabouts of the murderer.

Shortly before ten o'clock last night a man with a blackened face, who publicly proclaimed himself to be "Jack the Ripper," was arrested at the corner of Wentworth-street, Commercial-street, near the scene of the latest crime. Two young men, one a discharged soldier, immediately seized him, and the crowds which always on Sunday night parade this neighbourhood raised a cry of, "Lynch him." Sticks were raised, and the man was furiously attacked, and but for the timely arrival of the police he would have been seriously injured. The police took him to Leman-street station. He refused to give any name, but asserted that he was a doctor at St. George's Hospital. His age is about thirty-five years, height 5 ft. 7 in., complexion dark, and dark moustache, and he was wearing spectacles. He wore no waistcoat, but had an ordinary jersey vest beneath his coat. In his pocket he had a double-peaked light check cap, and at the time of his arrest was bareheaded. It took four constables and four civilians to take him to the station, and protect him from the infuriated crowd. He is detained in custody.

The doctors were engaged for some hours yesterday morning, at the mortuary in Shoreditch Churchyard, making a post-mortem examination. Every portion of the body was accounted for, and at the conclusion of the investigation the various pieces were sewn together and placed in a coffin. One of the surgeons has stated his opinion that the woman had been dead some hours when first discovered, and that in all probability the crime was committed between two and three o'clock in the morning. During yesterday a large number of persons called at the mortuary, and asked permission to look at the remains. All such requests were, of course, refused.

There was a rumour current this morning that another murder had been committed in Whitechapel, but on inquiry our representative was informed that it was without foundation.

Lord Rosebery writes to a Glasgow correspondent that one or two Scottish Home Rule meetings do not constitute a national demand for Scottish Home Rule. The nation can only grapple with one great question at a time.

RUMOURED RECONSTRUCTION OF THE MINISTRY.

THE ATTITUDE OF LORD HARTINGTON.

A curious rumour was current in London yesterday, which we publish with all reserve.

The story went that Lord Hartington has been so much "exercised" by the mode in which Mr. Gladstone at Birmingham referred to his position and his speeches that he has abandoned his reluctance to enter the Ministry, and that before long we shall hear that the Liberal Unionists have been incorporated "solid" with the Conservative party.

On the same authority it is stated that Lord Hartington will not be the only addition that will be made to the strength of Ministers. Lord Randolph Churchill, who has long since been tired of his "outside" position, will be received back into the fold, together with the Liberal Unionist leader.

In order to make room for the addition of two new Ministers of such standing, Mr. Matthews will disappear, and in the nature of things it is expected that Mr. W. H. Smith will go to the House of Lords. The chief difficulty in the way of the re-arrangement is said in some mysterious way to be Mr. Henry Chaplin.

As the rumour was current we mention it, but we must confess that the story, especially in relation to Lord Randolph Churchill, seems to us more than doubtful.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

CHICAGO AND THE EXECUTED ANARCHISTS.

A MESSAGE FROM ONE OF THE CRIMINALS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—To-day being the anniversary of the execution of the Chicago Anarchists, their sympathizers and followers solemnized the occasion by holding a meeting outside the city limits. About five thousand persons were present, but the speeches delivered were extremely moderate in tone, and perfect order prevailed. A letter from Parsons was read, written by him on the eve of his execution and addressed to children, advising them to cherish industry and sobriety, but giving no Anarchist admonitions. Meetings to celebrate the anniversary were also held in other places, but there was nothing of a sensational character to report.

THE SHOOTING CASE AT MERTON.

Mrs. Young, wife of James Young, who was charged a short time since for shooting a man named Edgar Woolley at Merton for seducing his daughter, applied to the magistrate at Wandsworth to-day for a warrant against Woolley to compel him to contribute towards the support of the child. Mr. Plowden said it was not a case for a warrant, but she could have a summons. Mrs. Young said she did not know his whereabouts, and the magistrate told her that he could not assist her. As soon as she obtained the man's address she could have a summons.

SUICIDE OF A NEWSPAPER PROPRIETOR.

A distressing occurrence is reported ftom Carmarthen. Last evening the body of Mr. W. J. Morgan, proprietor of the *Welshman* newspaper, was discovered in a tank of water on his printing premises. He was standing upright in the water, and had pulled over his head the trap door which usually covered the tank. No cause is assigned for the rash act. The deceased leaves a widow and two children.

BURGLARY AT LORD VERULAM'S SEAT.

On Sunday evening, during church hours, burglars entered "Gorhambury," St. Albans, Lord Verulam's seat. Money, jewellery, and other valuables are reported stolen, but the burglars escaped.

THE SCHOOL BOARD ELECTION.

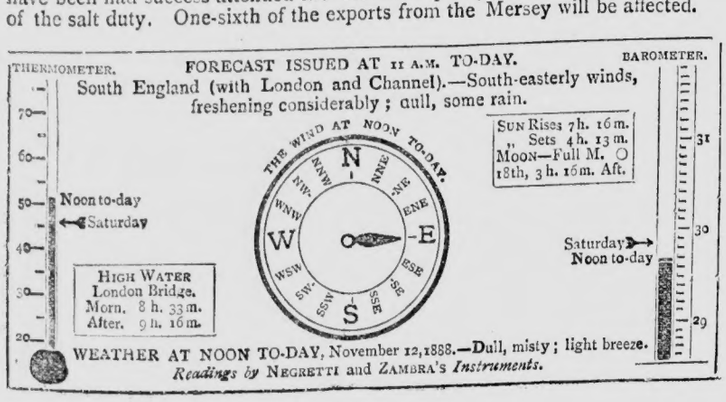
The Dukes of Norfolk and Westminster, Cardinal Manning, Canon Fleming, Mr. Goschen, Mr. W. H. Smith, and others have joined a large and influential committee to secure the return at the forthcoming School Board elections in Westminster of Lord Colchester, Major-General Sim, Mr. Cavendish-Bentinck, Mr. Winnett, and the Rev. Mr. Bowman. The candidates are pledged to support the policy of the present Board, and also to strongly resist any attack on the national, voluntary, and Church schools.

DEATH OF A MAGISTRATE IN CHURCH.

Mr. Henry W. D. Saunders, a county magistrate for Hertfordshire, died very suddenly in Bayford Church, near Hertford, on Sunday morning. He had walked hurriedly to church, and while the Psalms were being sung fell to the ground. A doctor was at once sent for, but Mr. Saunders died from a paralytic stoppage of the heart's action. The service of the church was stopped.

CHESHIRE SALT TRADE AND THE AMERICAN ELECTIONS.

Private cablegrams from America respecting the tariff proposals of the victorious Republicans aggravate the difficulties of the salt syndicate. The American market, once the best, and now the second best, for Cheshire salt, will practically be closed, instead of being extended, as it would, have been had success attended the Cleveland policy, which included aboltiion of the salt duty. One-sixth of the exports from the Mersey will be affected.



THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

Half-past One.

MARKETS QUIET.—THE SETTLEMENT.—LIGHTER CARRYING OVER RATES.

In the open market this morning there is again an abundant supply of money, and loans for the day are not worth more than 1 per cent. For loans on Stock Exchange securities with a margin the charges range from 3½ to 4 per cent., but the account has not been a particularly heavy one, and the borrowing is not on a large scale. The discount rate for three months' bank paper is quoted by some at 3⅛ per cent., but in reality the quotation is little better than 3 per cent. It is fully expected that a considerable sum in gold will be taken for the Argentine Republic this week, but operators are unable to raise rates to any appreciable extent.

Attention on the Stock Exchange is almost exclusively occupied with the settlement arrangements, but although the account has extended over nineteen days the amount of business to be arranged is not large. Partly as a result of this fact, and also owing to the abundant supply of money, carrying over rates in all directions are easier than they were at the last settlement, though there is not much scarcity of stock. Consols are steady, but in the Home Railway market the tone is dull. In the latter department there is a general decline of about 1-16 in the charges against operators for the rise who wish to carry over instead of closing their accounts, rates not having been so low since the beginning of September settlement. Foreign Government Bonds are practically unaltered compared with Saturday. The charge for carrying forward bargains in Egyptian Unified stock is heavy, being about 5 per cent., but otherwise rates are about ½ lower. In the American market the changes in prices are insignificant, but contango rates are about ½ easier than at the opening at the last settlement. The rate on Grand Trunk Preferences is about 1-16 lower, as also on Mexican Railway issues, with a little scarcity of Mexican Railway Ordinary stock.

The weekly return of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a contraction in the note circulation of £1,055,000, and a reduction in the cash in hand of only £154,000. This favourable change is due to a decline in the other securities of £1,001,000, and a diminution in the advances on stocks of £560,000. The public deposits have fallen off £726,000.

The return of the New York Associated Banks again shows a considerable reduction in the specie and a decrease also in the legal tenders. The reserve is consequently diminished by £580,000, and now amounts to £23,060,000, only £2,315,000 more than the legal minimum, which is 25 per cent. of the net deposits. Last week the excess reserve was £2,750,000. The decrease in the net deposits is £580,000. The contraction in the note circulation of these banks has gone on rapidly during the week, the total in the hands of the public being £220,000 less at £1,060,000.

The following are the latest changes compared with Saturday's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: North Eastern ¼, and North British Deferred ⅛. *Receded*: Brighton Deferred, North Western, Midland, and South Eastern Deferred ⅛ each.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Declined*: Egyptian Unified and Spanish Four per Cents. 1-16.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Higher*: Missouri, Kansas, and Texas ¼, and Northern Pacific Preference ⅛. *Receded*: Illinois Central ½, Union Pacific ⅜, Lake Shore, New York Central, Milwaukee and St. Paul, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage ¼ each, Erie Second Mortgage ¼, the shares ⅛, Central Pacific, Pennsylvania, and Philadelphia and Reading shares ⅛.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: Grand Trunk Second Preference and Guaranteed ⅛ each, and the Ordinary 1-16. *Fallen*: Nitrate shares ¼.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Higher*: Suez Canal ¼, Mason and Barry and Rio Tinto ⅛. *Lower*: De Beers, Hotchkiss, and Spratt's ⅛.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Fair business doing, holders being free sellers, and prices easier. Sales, 10,000. Futures, after giving way three to four points, are steadier.

The list of applications for shares in the Home and Colonial Assets and Debenture Corporation (Limited) will close to-morrow (Tuesday).

Mr. Peter Redpath, of the Manor House, Chislehurst, formerly a director of the Bank of Montreal, in Montreal, has accepted a seat on the London committee of the same bank.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols	100¼	1
New Consols (2¾)	97	⅛
Reduced 3 p. c.	99⅛	100¼
Local Loan Stock	102¼	3¼
New 2½ per Cent.	93¼	4¼
India 3½ per Cent.	105⅛	6¼
Do. 4½ p. c. Rn.	71¼	½
Egyptian Guar.	100¼	1¼
Met. Bd. Wks. 3½	111¼	12¼
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	101½	2
BirminghamCrp.Stk.	111	½
Liverpool	110¼	¾
FOREIGN STOCKS.		
Argentine 6 p. c.	99	101
Do. Hard Dols.	69½	70½
Do. Treasury	93⅛	4½
Austrian Gold	90	2
Do. Silver	68	70
Brazilian 1875	102½	3½
B. Ayres 6 p. c.	98	100
Do. Cedulas I.	61¼	¼
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1885	100	2
Costa Rica A.	92½	3½
Do. B.	91	2
Egypt. State Dom.	102	½
Do. Unified	80½	1⅛
Do. Preference	100¼	½
Do. Daira Sanieh	76¼	7
French 3 p.c. Rnts	81⅛	2
Do. 4½ p.c. Rnts	104	½
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	83	½
Hung. Gold Rentes	84⅛	⅜
Italian	95⅜	⅛
Mexican Converted	39⅝	⅛
Peruvian 5 p.c. '72	15¾	⅛
Do. 6 p.c.	17¼	⅛
Portuguese	63½	¾
Russian 1873	101⅛	⅜
Spanish 4 p.c.	72⅛	⅛
Turkish 1854	99	101
Group 1	27¼	8¼
Group 2	16¼	⅛
Group 4	15½	⅜
4¼ p. c. 1871	81¼	2¼
5 p. c. Defence	93⅛	4
5 p. c. Priority	82	4
Uruguay Unified	73½	4
Virginia Funded	39	41
U.S. 4½ p.c.	110	11
BRITISH RAILWAYS.		
Caledonian	111⅛	⅞
Great Eastern	68⅛	⅜
Great Northern	115½	16½
Ditto A	100½	1⅛
Great Western	150⅜	⅛
Hull and Barnsley	34¼	¼
Lanc.and York.	116½	17½
Brighton(Ordinary)	142	5
Brighton A	129¼	½
Chatham(Ordinary)	23¼	½
Do. Preference	101¼	2¼
North Western	168	⅛
South Western	138⅛	9¼
Manchester & Shef.	68	70
Do. A.	35¼	6¼
Met. Consolidated	75¼	6¼
Do. Land Stock	69⅛	70½
Do. District	33¼	¾
Midland	133	½
North British Pref	73⅛	⅞
Do. Def.	52	¼
North Eastern	157¼	8
North Stafford	110½	11⅛
South Eastern	132	4
Do. Deferred	108⅛	¼
FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
Canada Pacific	56⅞	7⅛
Cen. Pacific Shares	37	½
Chic.Mil.and St.Pl.	68	½
Denver& R.Grande	18¼	19
Do. Pref.	49¼	¼
Illinois Shares	113⅛	19½
Lake Shore	103½	6
Ohio & Mississippi	23¼	¾
Louis. and Nash.	61¼	½
Mex. Cen. Bonds	67½	8
Miss. Kan.& Texas	13¼	¾
N. Y. Cen. Shares	112¼	13¼
New York Ontario	16⅜	⅜
Erie Shares	29½	¾
Do. Sec. Mort.	103¼	¼
Norfolk & West. Pre	53⅛	⅝
N.Y.P. & O. 1st M	40⅜	1⅛
North. Pacific Pref.	63	½
Pennsylvania Sh.	56	¼
Phil.and Read.Sh.	25	½
UnionPacificShares	63½	7
Wabash Preferred	27¼	8¼
Do.Gen. Mort.	44	5
Grand Trunk Sh.	11	⅛
Do. First Pref.	67¼	8
Do. Second Pref	47¼	8
Do. Third Pref.	26¼	7
Do. Guaranteed	71½	2
Mexican Ordinary	47⅛	⅝
Do First Pref	123¼	⅝
Ob. do. 2nd Pref	77¼	¼
Lombardo-Venetian	8⅞	9⅛
Varna 3 per cent.	7⅜	⅜
Nitrate Railway	27¼	8¼
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	133¼	1¼
City Bank	203½	1½
Consolidated Bank	8	½
Imperial Ottoman	1½	⅛
London and County	85½	6½
Union of London	40	1
London and West.	66½	7¼
London Joint Stock	39	40
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	42½	3½
Stand. Bnk.S.Africa	43½	9½
MINES.		
Indian Consolidated	¼	⅜
Mysore shares	3 11-16	13-16
Ooregums	1 9-16	11-16
Cape Copper	6⅛	¼
Namaqua	4½	¼
Mason and Barry	11¼	12
Rio Tinto	26¼	½
Montana £1 shares	2	⅛
De Beers, new shares	17⅛	⅜
Kimberley Cent.	—	—
TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.		
Anglo-American	46	7
Do. Pref.	77	8
Brazilian Submarine	13¼	⅛
Direct Unit. States	9⅞	⅛
Eastern	12¼	⅛
Ditto Extension	13⅛	⅜
United Telephone	13½	¼
Globe Teleg. Trust	6⅞	7⅛
TRAMWAYS, ETC.		
London Gen. Om.	190	200
London Street	13⅛	14⅛
London Tramway	13	14
NorthMetropolitan	17⅛	18⅜
WATERWORKS.		
ChelseaWaterworks	260	5
East London	197	202
Grand Junction	123	7
Kent	270	5
Lambeth	255	60
New River, New	345	50
S'thwrk & Vauxhal	169	74
W. Middlesex	265	70
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT		
Gaslight & Coke A	244	9
Imp. Continental	209	12
South Metropolitan	300	10
BrushElecLt(£4pd)	4¼	⅛
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp	7⅞	8⅛
Guinness and Co.	302½	10
Hotchkiss	10	¼
Bryant and May	12⅞	13⅛
Spratt's Patent	10	¼
London Nitrate	25	7
Primitiva Nitrate	32⅛	½
Salt Union Shares	4⅛	⅜pm
P. and O. Steam.	65	7
Royal Mail Steam	61	4
Nat. Discount Co.	11¼	¾
Hudson's Bay	18½	19
Suez Canal	88	⅛
E. & W. Ind. Dock	23	5
London and St. K.	40	2

THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD ELECTION.

FINAL LIST OF CANDIDATES.

Saturday was the last day for the withdrawal of nominations of candidates for the School Board elections. Of 128 candidates nominated for the 55 seats on the Board 24 have withdrawn, and on the day fixed for the election, the 26th inst there will be contests in all the eleven divisions. The following is a complete list of the candidates who will go to the poll on Monday week :—

CHELSEA (Five Members).

Mr. J. H. Chapman.
Mr. E. A. Cornwall.
*Prebendary Eyton.
Rev. G. W. Gent.
*Professor J. H. Gladstone.
Rev. C. Leach.
Mr. W. F. Revell.
Dr. A. Thomson.
Mr. R. Denny Urlin.
*Mrs. Augusta Webster.
*Mr. G. White.

CITY (Four Members).

*Miss R. Davenport Hill.
Mr. F. Kent.
Rev. W. Martin.
Mr. George Potter.
Mr. A. O. Rutson.
*Alderman Savory.
*Sir R. Temple, Bart., M.P.

FINSBURY (Six Members).

Mr. W. Bishop.
Mr. H. Bland.
*Mr. W. Roston Bourke.
Mr. H. Foster Burnes.
Mr. G. Benson Clough.
Mr. C.A.V. Conybeare, M.P.
Mr. A. G. Cook.
Mr. G. W. Eayres.
Mr. W. Griffith.
Mr. C. Huberts.
*Mr. Ben Lucraft.
Rev. J. H. Rose.
*Mr. J. Wilson Sharpe.
*Mr. T. F. Stonelake.
Mr. E. Orme Storr.

GREENWICH (Four Members).

Mr. L. P. Beaufort.
Mr. G. Collins.
*Mr. Henry Gover.
*Mr. J. T. Helby.
Mr. C. Herring.
Rev. J. Garraway Holmes.

HACKNEY (Five Members).

Rev. W. Cuff.
Mr. J. Bunting Dimbleby.
Mr. R. A. Germaine.
*Mr. J. Hart.
Rev. S. D. Headlam.
Mr. F. Howes.
Rev. B. Meredith Kitson.
*Mr. John Lobb.

LAMBETH, EAST (Four Members).

*Rev. C. E. Brooke.
Dr. W. T. Greene.
Mr. J. Gerard Lang.
Rev. O. Mitchell.
Mr. H. Quelch.
Rev. J. B. Ryley.
*Mr. G. Crispe Whiteley.

LAMBETH, WEST (Six Members).

Rev. H. Curtis.
Mrs. Ashton Dilke.
Mr. J. Harrison Ellis.
*Mr. H. Seymour Foster.
Rev. W. Hamilton.
*Mr. J. T. Helby.
*Rev. A. W. Jephson.
*Mr. Henry Lynn.
M. E. Nundy.
Capt. H. S. Pasley.
Mr. E. A. Petherick.
*Mr. R. Flayer Saunders.
Mr. J. Sinclair.
Mr. J. Ward.

MARYLEBONE (Seven members).

*Canon Barker.
*Mr. E. Barnes.
Rev. J. M. Cox.
*Rev. J. J. Coxhead.
*Rev. J. R. Diggle.
*Mr. J. Russell Endean.
Mrs. Hicks.
Mrs. Maitland.
*General Moberley.
Mr. H. H. Raphael.
Hon. E. Lyulph Stanley.

SOUTHWARK (Four Members).

*Mr. Edric Bayley.
Rev. W. C. Bowie.
Rev. E. Buckley.
*Rev. C. D. Lawrence.
Mr. E. Sansom.
Mr. E. Rumney Smith.

TOWER HAMLETS (Five Members).

Mrs. Annie Besant.
Mr. H. Clench.
Mr. S. Constable.
Sir E. Hay Currie.
*Mr. F. J. White Dellow.
Sergt.-Major R. Haskett.
*Rev. W. Parkinson Jay.
*Mr. C. J. G. Montefiore.
*Rev. J. F. Porter.
*Col. Prendergast.
Rev. E. Schnadhorst.

WESTMINSTER (Five Members).

Mr. W. G. F. Cavendish-Bentinck.
Rev. A. G. Bowman.
Lord Colchester.
Mrs. M. M. Evans.
Mr. C. Keevic.
Rev. A. W. Oxford.
*General Sim.
*Mr. H. N. Bowman Spink.
Mr. W. Winnett.

* Members of the retiring Board.

THE EIGHT HOURS QUESTION AT THE TRADES CONGRESS

The International Trades Congress closed its sittings on Saturday. The debate on the eight hours question terminated in the adoption of the Socialist resolution. The British Section favoured (by 23 to 12 votes) Mr. Freake's amendment, and by 32 to 9 votes supported M. Tortellier's amendment, that "the delegates decide to rely on their own strength to obtain their freedom," which some of the Socialist delegations treated as an endorsement of revolutionary methods. But by four nations to two (England and Italy) the following motion of Mr. Parnell (London) was finally entered as the pronouncement of the Congress :—

That recognizing the absolute necessity of organization among the workers of all nationalities before any material bettering of their condition can be brought about, and believing that the principal obstacle to effective organization is the spasmodic nature of their occupations, coupled with the wretchedly low wages received, this congress pledges itself to use every legitimate endeavour for obtaining the effective organization of the unemployed under municipal and State control, and that it be a recommendation to the Parliamentary Committee of the English Trades Union Congress to use their best influence to make the same an accomplished fact in this country.

The Congress then passed unanimously a resolution recommending the democracy to give a mandate to their representatives to substitute the principle of arbitration for war in the settlement of disputes between Governments. With a few words of goodwill from Mr. Shipton, the Congress then broke up, with the resolve to meet in Paris next year, and with the hope that next year Germany and Austria would be able to send delegates as well as the nations now represented.

DARING ROBBERY AT PADDINGTON STATION.

A robbery of a very audacious character took place at Paddington station on Saturday afternoon. It appears that Mr. Long, of the *Somerset County Herald*, Taunton, had been in London during the week collecting accounts, and having reached Paddington on his way home, took occasion to go to the telegraph office for the purpose of despatching a couple of telegrams. He there deposited his bag, containing a number of cheques, upon the desk by his side. He had written one message, and was in the act of writing the second, when a stranger entered, snatched up the bag, and rushed out through the door. An alarm was immediately raised, but before any one could realize what had occurred the thief had got clear away. The matter was at once taken up by the railway and also the metropolitan police, but no trace of the stolen property has been found. The cheques, which were of considerable value, were in favour of H. Read and Co. and the *Somerset County Herald* respectively, and the dates range between November 5th and 10th.

THE HONOURABLE JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America during the late Civil War, writing to Messrs. FRY'S agent, says :—"The samples of Cocoa which you kindly sent have been received safely, and have been tried by my family, who consider the different preparations of Cocoa unusually delicate and agreeable." To secure this article ask for FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA

THE WEATHER PLANT AND THE EARTHQUAKE.

MINERS ENTOMBED FOR SIXTY-ONE HOURS.

The earthquake which Professor Novak, of Vienna, announced as having been forecast by his weather plant occurred on Saturday at Stolac, in Bosnia. There were two smart shocks, but no great damage was done. The last forecasts of the plant were that the subterraneous forces were moving from the region of Carinthia towards Croatia, and the earthquake occurred within ten German miles of Croatia. Professor Novak now states that another earthquake is to be expected within the present week.

The Professor also attributed to these subterraneous disturbances the sudden irruption of water which occurred last Wednesday evening in the coal mine of Salgo Tarjan, in Hungary. This accident nearly caused great destruction of life, for more than twenty miners were entombed for sixty-one hours. They were rescued yesterday, after prodigious efforts, and gave painful accounts of their sufferings. Ravenous with hunger, several of them ate the cherry-wood stems of their pipes and their leather belts. The report adds that there was an enormous escape of gas in the mine, but happily no explosion followed.

At the meeting of the Royal Botanic Society on Saturday, among other exhibits upon the table were plants of *Abrus precatorus*, the so-called "weather plant." The secretary, in explaining the action of the plant, said he could not do better than quote the late Michael Faraday, who, during a lecture on table-turning, remarked that effects noticed were often incorrectly attributed to a certain cause; thus, the movement of the table was ascribed to some mesmeric influence, rather than to the unconscious mechanical act of the operator, and thus the action of the weather plant was put down to atmospheric or other influences at a distance of time or place rather than that of the immediate habitat in which the plant might be at the moment. The behaviour of the weather plants in the society's gardens varied at one and the same time, according to the special conditions under which they were growing.

THE DUKE AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

Opening on Saturday a new drill hall which has been erected in the Farringdon-road for the 2nd London Rifle Volunteers, the Duke of Cambridge spoke in terms of praise of the volunteer force, and took occasion to correct an impression that he had been adverse to the volunteers. When he pointed out their faults he did so in the public interest, in the interest of the volunteers themselves, and in order to help them to become more perfect. By the watchfulness of himself he hoped he might say, and of others associated with him in the command of the army, the volunteers had arrived at a state of efficiency as high as any man could desire to attain. No man had taken a greater interest in them than himself, and they might rely upon his always doing for them what he could. It was marvellous to think what sacrifices the volunteers made and the great expenditure they incurred to maintain their own efficiency. Thank God, we had no conscription—a circumstance due to the fact that the volunteers came forward in their thousands, and were willing to come forward, to defend their hearths and homes and this great Empire, and he hoped they would continue to do their duty.

CANADA AND THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.—The Canadian Government has decided to invite the Australasian Governments to send delegates to Canada at an early date to consider the trade relations between the colonies and especially the question of cable communication viâ the Pacific.

THE POPLAR MURDER.—The following communication has been received from the Home Office :—"Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary of State to inform you, with reference to the petition submitted by you in favour of Levi Richard Bartlett, who is lying under sentence of death, that he has had this case under his careful consideration, but he regrets that he has not been able to find any sufficient ground to justify him in advising her Majesty to interfere with the due course of the law."

THE GLASGOW EXHIBITION—A HANDSOME SURPLUS.—The Glasgow International Exhibition was closed on Saturday night, the total number of visitors on the closing day being 117,901. Since the Exhibition was opened on the 8th of May, by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the visitors have numbered five millions and three-quarters. A sum of £120,000 was taken at the gates, besides £45,000 drawn from season tickets. There is a surplus of £40,000, which will probably be used for promoting art and science in Glasgow.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED MURDER.—At four o'clock yesterday afternoon the report of a pistol was heard in High-street, Walthamstow, when it was ascertained that a barman at the Cock Tavern had shot the cook while she was sitting at dinner. The woman, who is about thirty years of age, had been engaged on the premises only since Thursday last. It appears that, while at dinner yesterday afternoon, the young man directed the woman's attention from him and then shot at her, the bullet passing through her temple, inflicting a very severe wound. She is in a critical state. The man was arrested.

FATAL FOOLING WITH FIREARMS.—A painful shooting case occurred yesterday in the house of a respectable family in Chatham-street, Liverpool. Mrs. Lang, a widow, sent her daughter upstairs to seek for a book in an old box. Not at once finding it, the son, aged seventeen, set about rummaging the chest, and came across a revolver belonging to his deceased father, who was a commercial traveller. Little thinking the pistol was loaded, the lad pointed it at the head of his sister Charlotte, aged sixteen, and, pulling the trigger, shot her through the head. The bullet shattered the poor girl's forehead, and in a few minutes she expired.

SOME DIFFICULTIES OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN JAPAN.—From the report of the Japanese Railway Bureau for the past year it would seem that railway construction in that country has to meet an unusual number of difficulties owing to the physical geography of Japan. One line of 205 miles in length involves the construction of ten tunnels, 16,000 ft. long, and the bridging of eleven rivers. One of these has a velocity in time of flood of 27 ft. per second, and in another the brick piers have to be sunk to a depth of 80 ft. A range of mountains is crossed at a height of 1,468 ft. Part of another line ascends to a height of 3,144 ft., and during five months of the year work is rendered impossible by the snow.

MR. SPURGEON ON HIS AFFLICTIONS.—The latest accounts state that Mr. Spurgeon is suffering from severe bodily pain, which has necessitated the postponement of his departure for Mentone. Yesterday morning at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, a letter was read from the rev. gentleman, in which he said : "One week of what should have been my rest has been dedicated to severe pain, for when I thought I was recovering the malady suddenly turned upon the knee joint, which is peculiarly painful and hard to deal with. To crown all, the face and jaws have joined in the general chorus of pain. I cannot hope to move yet. Please pray for me and for my dear wife, who is very ill. If sanctified afflictions are spiritual promotion—and I believe they are—we are in a fair way to promotion."

THE THEATRE.

"HANDS ACROSS THE SEA" AT THE PRINCESS'S.

A MARVELLOUS quantity of sensation, an ingenious stage carpenter, a quartette of dexterous scene painters, and some extremely good acting contributed to make the new melodrama from Mr. Pettitt's manufactory a great hit on Saturday night. Mr. Henry Neville, as picturesque in personal attractions as earnest in his expression of unimpeachable sentiments, plays the hero, Jack Dudley, with the splendid unction and earnestness that are all his own. A greater booby than this gushing young man it would be impossible to manufacture. To see him part so readily with those crinkling bank notes of which he always has a supply handy in his breast pocket makes one's heart ache in these hard times. When Mr. Neville is first introduced to the audience he is a "help" in a picturesque Devonshire farm, in love with charming Miss Mary Rorke (who played throughout with much sweetness). His rival is Mr. Abingdon, a villain of the Willard school, who pursues Mr. Neville through five acts. He is baffled in Act I., for Mr. Neville comes into £20,000, which enables him to marry Miss Rorke, and metaphorically to put the finger of contempt to the nose of honesty and consign Mr. Abingdon to the bottomless pit. In Act II. he is more successful, for he lures the virtuous Neville from the domestic hearth (a dreary room in the Grand Hotel in Paris) into a gambling den, which is presided over by the most beautiful woman in Paris (Miss Ina Bernard), who was nervous and apparently rather overpowered by her part. There is a scuffle in Madame's rooms, which are turned inside out, revealing the courtyard in which one of the sharpers is killed by Mr. Abingdon, who fathers the crime on Mr. Neville in a very thrilling situation. In Act III. Mr. Pettitt has gone to Pranzini for inspiration. Mr. Neville is to be guillotined. We see him in his agonies awaiting the arrival of the executioner. When this functionary arrives with a dozen attendants Mr. Neville declines to die, and knocking them down like ninepins escapes into the courtyard, when he is bailed up by a troop of *gens d'armes*. The arrival of Miss Rorke with a reprieve is timely. Surely the guillotine might have been introduced. It might very easily be done. Let Mr. Neville be strapped up to the fatal board, and in position await the death signal. A delay occurs in the working of the machinery, when in rushes Miss Rorke, and tableau. Neville's head is saved, but he is shipped off to New Caledonia. Act IV. takes place on the high seas. Miss Rorke is on her way to Australia, so is Mr. Abingdon, so is Mr. Neville's comic friend (Mr. Garden), and so is Miss Webster, a pretty connection of Miss Rorke's. Mr. Neville, having escaped from New Caledonia in a small boat, strikes the steamship *Australasian*, and the wife and the husband have an affecting meeting, in which heavy tears, come down Miss Rorke's pallid cheeks, and those in the front row of the stalls can see the rising of the lumps in Mr. Neville's throat and the heaving of his manly bosom. Neville is much changed from the dashing swell of the Grand Hotel. He has a dirty beard and a toothbrush moustache, and looks a very low blackguard. Poor fellow! he has seen much trouble, his heart is nearly broken, for he cannot kiss his own wife for fear that Mr. Abingdon should discover his identity. Of course Mr. Abingdon does, just as a French man-o'-war's-man signals the *Australasian* to stop. The French captain comes on board to look for the escaped convict, but the English skipper is too many for him. In the last act, which takes place in Sydney Harbour, Mr. Abingdon is arrested for the murder, and the rest settle down comfortably with Mr. Julian Cross, the King of Australia. The melodrama got an immense reception, and should be in for a long run. Mr. Neville and Miss Rorke were very profusely cheered again and again. Mr. Robert Pateman played a gambling tout and convict with remarkable power, his death scene being as horrible as Mr. Hyde in his most horrible moments. The vivacious Miss Webster and Mr. Garden, the old Adelphi favourite, supplied the comic element, and Mr. Morell plays a rich Chicago merchant as if to the accent born. Mr. Julian Cross is excellent in a part that is not good enough for him. "Hands across the Sea," by the way, is the title of a song of Mr. Byron Webber's, which was thought more appropriate than "Advance Australia."

A THEATRICAL "ALL NIGHT SITTING."

The following account of a rehearsal of "Hands across the Sea," which is sent to us by a correspondent, may enlighten the playgoer as to the enormous amount of work that precedes the production of a big melodrama:—

Little did I know when, with my insinuating manner, I contrived to be present at the dress rehearsal of "Hands across the Sea," what I was in for; I arrived at 6.45 P.M. I left at ten minutes to seven A.M., during which time I saw very little acting and a great deal of scenery. The first act is a farm-house scene, and as there were no "supers" and no scenic changes all went well, and it was over by 8.15. Mr. Robert Pateman, the most energetic stage manager, was still brisk and happy: Henry Pettitt was, though of course earnest, still comparatively blithe, and the refreshment bar in the front of the house was doing well. After waiting about an hour the curtain rose on what I took to be a prison scene, but which after laborious inquiry I discovered was an "unfinished" interior purporting to be the Grand Hôtel, Paris. After waiting another three-quarters of an hour, we were allowed, by kind permission of the master carpenter, to view a dismal front scene. When this dismal piece of mural art was removed our eyes were feasted on what purported to be a "ball room." I saw a cloth on the floor which was painted to resemble "parquet," and, standing on it, some unfortunate girls in evening dress; otherwise I could trace no resemblance beyond the fact that everybody looked bored. This scene was received with applause by the personages assembled but it is regrettable that the scene shifters were so unduly elated by this sarcastic demonstration that they promptly retired to supper. This took them an hour, during which time Mr. Henry Neville was accused of several murders, though of course we all knew his dramatic character well enough to feel convinced he was innocent, and Mr. Abingdon and Mr. Garden insulted each other—of course this was but acting; but, owing to the extraordinary vagaries of the scenery, I could not be certain at the moment of the dramatic reason for their interchange of compliments, Pateman by this time was slowly changing from "chirpyness" to "chippyness." Pettitt was becoming distinctly cynical—no doubt owing to his association with Sidney Grundy—and the little children who appeared in some of the crowds were fetched by justly irate "parents and guardians" of the female sex, and apparently of the "charwomanly" persuasion.

Miss Mary Rorke about this time began to plead violently to Mr. Dalzell to go and see "Monsieur le Président" on Henry Neville's behalf. This as far as I could judge was not a topical allusion to General Harrison. Mr. Dalzell at once assented to her request, and had I only been blessed with an introduction to the fair lady I should have besought her to try her pleading on the stage hands. After a few more trifling delays, we reached the prison scene, where Mr. Henry Pettitt has skilfully introduced a French execution scene *à la* Pranzini. Here a humorous incident occurred. When Mr. Neville objected to die, "Monsieur le gouverneur" exhorted the supers to "seize him." Not a man moved. "Seize him," shouted Pateman; even the hour, 4.30, having failed to conquer his energy. "I ain't a seizer," exclaimed the foremost man. "Who is?" the next inquiry, was answered by, "He's resigned his *part*;" the super thus honoured having evidently preferred "nullus" in bed to even "Cæsar" on the stage at 4.30. And so the long night passed away; at about five most of the actors and actresses not actually employed on the stage were dozing peacefully. At about six Henry Neville disappeared; he had either gone home, or had fallen asleep in some remote passage and could not be found. At 6.15 our eyes were brightened by a most realistic ship scene, and though the cabin displayed a slight inclination to wobble it was exceedingly suggestive of the motion of the ocean. The way the second officer managed to walk the bridge at that hour in the morning was highly creditable to his powers of endurance. Hereabouts there were frequent waits for consultations with a real naval officer who is in the cast. At ten minutes to seven I left.

"NADGY."

This comic opera, writes a correspondent, has been produced with great success at the Avenue. The megrims of the "masher" evaporate in the presence of the fascinating *chic* of Mdlle. Vanoni, and vanish like the morning mists before the sunny smiles of Mr. Arthur Roberts, the dude's delight. The clever comedian's quaint humour goes to the heart of the gangs of pallid young men who live laborious days in consultation with a clear starcher. A smirk penetrates the *æs triplex* of Colmanized waistcoats; a smile makes the figures work; and an allusion to a mysterious bird acts like a purge upon the vacuous melancholy of these wonderful brigades. Mr. Roberts is really a clever low comedian, who filled the music-halls for years. He migrated to the stage, and has found a Golconda in the gloom of the London *gommeux*. He is said to earn a princely income, as the Commissioners are probably aware, and he must be a man of infinite resource, for he has borne the brunt of as many nonsensical productions on his Atlantean shoulders as any man who ever danced a breakdown or sang a comic song. In Mdlle. Vanoni, that remarkable compound of Gaul and Yankee, Mr. Roberts has a valuable help. It is true that a very pronounced nasal twang (derived from New York) applied to the English language by a French singer of *chansonettes* might jar upon a delicate ear. But the latest addition to ladies of light and leading in comic opera does not use her tongue only to captivate her audiences. Her eyes are voltaic batteries; her arms work with the rapidity of Morse signals, and her pedal extremities play across the wooden firmament like lightning on a summer sky. In short (Miss Vanoni, *entre nous*, is about four feet), just imagine a human dynamo with a storage of vital sparks strong enough to drive a hundred ordinary leading ladies. And this *petite* French lady with the American accent has a voice too, which she uses with admirable effect. Only a few months ago she was the pet of the Alhambra, when she warbled the Boulanger war song like a female Macdermott. "Nadgy" is a Viennese *danseuse*, who has a mouldy Margrave and a handsome Count dangling at her feet. She ends a prosperous and pleasant career by marrying the Count. "Nadgy," in conclusion, is correctly described on the playbill as "comic" and "romantic," terms rather difficult of reconciliation. First, Mr. Tapley (the curly-locked tenor) and Mr. Marsh (the bandit-like baritone) sing lovesick ballads to a sighing soprano (Princess Giulia Warwick). They disappear, and enter the funny Roberts and the lively Nadgy, with comic interludes. It will be gathered that "Nadgy" has been manufactured in sections. It seemed to me that the audiences prefer the comic to the romantic sections, but that is a matter of opinion. Mr. Tapley and Mr. Marsh have both good voices, and are received nightly with volleys of enthusiasm—*bien gantés*. M. Chassaigne's music is catchy.

CADBURY'S COCOA is absolutely pure and untampered with. It has stood the keenest analytical tests, and consists solely of the concentrated essence of the Cocoa bean, the flavour being developed and the aroma improved by a special process of roasting.

THE WEAK POINT OF THE SHIP CANAL.

WE have already expressed the opinion that the weak point of the Manchester Ship Canal scheme is the water supply. This difficulty is very clearly brought out in a letter from a correspondent published in the *Liverpool Post* the other day. The calculation is made from Mr. Leader Williams's figures as to the quantity of water required to work the Manchester Ship Canal from Manchester to Irlam, about seven miles, and his evidence as to the present supply. "As all that supply (writes the correspondent) comes from the watershed behind Manchester, and which cannot be expected to increase, where is the deficit to be looked for? Manchester being some sixty feet higher than Liverpool, pumping will be rather costly. Any navvy can dig a trench, but he cannot make water run up hill." The figures are :—

	Feet.
Width of Canal at bottom	150
Depth throughout	26
Assumed width at service	300
	Cubic Feet.
Capacity per lineal mile	30,880,000
From Manchester to Irlam, about seven miles, will require	216,160,000
Docks at Throstle Nest, 114½ acres	129,678,120
	345,838,120

All the above is to come from "Irwell alone." The Mersey only joins the Irwell at Irlam. According to Mr. Leader Williams's evidence before the Parliamentary Committees :—

	Cubic feet.
The minimum flow at first lock is	26,000,000
Reduced (Pourquoi?)	15,000,000

WHY BOMBAY BEATS LANCASHIRE.

Mr. David F. Schloss writes to corroborate the statement made in this column on Saturday as to the long hours worked in the Bombay cotton mills and the huge profits made by the owners of these mills. The following account of these factories by H.M. Inspector Jones, who was engaged by the Bombay Presidency to administer the Factory Act in that government, is to be found in the last annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops, p. 112, &c. :—

The working hours in the Indian mills are from daybreak to sunset (a period of nearly fourteen hours in the summer months), with twenty minutes to half an hour for meals at breakfast and dinner time ; no half holiday being given on the Saturday.

Sundays are working days, although some firms, especially European, stop alternate Sundays, and in some cases one Sunday a month.

On these stopping days, however, the hands are required to come to clean their frames, being allowed to leave the mill at different times varying from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Native holidays vary greatly in different districts, and also owing to the castes of the preponderating workpeople. The average native holidays given are fifteen in the year; but on only five of these are the hands allowed to remain away the whole day; on the remainder they are kept the usual time to do the necessary cleaning.

Regarding the profits made by these cotton spinning and manufacturing concerns, it will doubtless make the English masters envious when I say I know of more than one concern in the Presidency which has paid back all the subscribed capital in four years to the delighted and fortunate shareholders.

CORRESPONDENCE.

IS THERE AN ORTHODOX CHURCH?

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Every true and loyal son of the Orthodox Church must have been grieved and scandalized at King Milan's divorce case, and disgusted at the criminal subserviency of the Metropolitan of Belgrade. We may admit that it was an ill-assorted match, like thousands of similar failures that we meet with in our daily life. We may even admit that a separation was highly advisable. But there was not the slightest shadow of a suspicion as to Queen Nathalie's moral purity and conjugal fidelity. And only on the ground of adultery our Orthodox Church could grant a divorce. Unfortunately the head of the Servian Church is not a John the Baptist, who prefers losing his life to prostituting his sacred office. But is, then, the Metropolitan of Belgrade an almighty Pope? Are his bishops nonentities or cringing vassals? Why do they not rise as a man and "resist him in the face"? There are sins of omission as well as of commission. If all the bishops had spoken, the King and the Metropolitan would have been fatally defeated. Queen Nathalie has sent her protests to the Holy Synods of all the Orthodox Churches. But the several Churches being autonomous and independent, no action can be taken. This is the great wound of the Orthodox Church. As Rome has been steadily centralizing, so our Church has been decentralizing, so that at present there seems to exist only an Hellenic, a Russian, a Roumanian, a Servian, &c., Church, and the title "Orthodox" seems only a general term loosely attached to the several Churches, without any practical and workable influence. As long as General Kiréeff's correct and brave proposal—to establish a central Holy Synod, comprising deputies from the several Churches, and presided over by the Œcumenical Patriarchs—is not carried out, our Church will remain sorely paralyzed. But if General Kiréeff succeeds, a new period of life, of vigour, and activity will follow, and he will be more than the hero of a hundred battles.—I remain, Sir, &c.,

November 4. J. J. OVERBECK, D.D.

The Jubilee statue of the Queen, which is to be erected in Singapore, has been placed on a revolving platform in the hall of the Colonial Office for private view, before being forwarded to its destination. The statue is of pure Carrara marble.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.
(AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.30, THE ARMADA.
Winifred Emery, Edith Bruce, Kate James, Ada Neilson, and Maud Milton; Leonard Boyne, Luigi Lablache, Edward Gardiner, Victor Stevens, A. Beaumont, Henry Loraine, S. Dawson, Mervin Dallas, Stanislaus Calhaem, B. Robins, F Dobell, Basil West, W. Uridge, F. Harrison, U. Winter, Fitz Davis, W. S. Parkes, H. Denvil, F. Thomas, F. Collings, and Harry Nicholls.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)

LAST THREE WEEKS of Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD'S SEASON.
EVERY EVENING, at 8.45. PRINCE KARL. Preceded at 8 by ALWAYS INTENDED.
MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.
Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily from 10 to 5.—LYCEUM.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee, Miss GRACE HAWTHORNE. Manager, Mr. W. W. KELLY.)

TO-NIGHT, at 7.45, a New and Original Drama, by HENRY PETTITT, entitled HANDS ACROSS THE SEA. Messrs. Henry Neville, Robert Pateman, E. W. Garden, W. L. Abingdon, Julian Cross, Bucklaw, Edmund Gurney, H. H. Morell; Misses Webster, Barnard, Vizetelly, and Mary Rorke. New and elaborate scenery by Bruce Smith, Julian Hicks, and Richard C. Durant. Seats at the Box-office (Mr. A. Frye), open daily from 10 till 5, and the libraries. Doors open 7.15. FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, November 17, at 2.30.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. HADDON CHAMBERS, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)

BETSY, EVERY EVENING, at 9 with the original cast. Preceded by, at 8.10, THE DOWAGER. Doors open at 7.45. Stage and Auditorium Lighted entirely by Electricity. N.B.—BETSY MATINEE on SATURDAY NEXT, at 3. Doors open at 2.30.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Mr. THOMAS THORNE, Sole Lessee and Manager.)

THIS EVENING at 8.30, JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. 203rd Time. Preceded at 7.45 by THE BROTHERS. Mr. Thomas Thorne; Messrs. William Rignold, Fred Thorne, Cyril Maude, J. S. Blythe, Scott Buist, F. Grove, Frank Gillmore, and Mr. H. B. Conway; Mesdames Kate Rorke, Gladys Homfrey, M. A. Giffard, Banister, B. Harrison, K. McNeill, Bowman, Adlercron, Maunders, G. Arnold, &c. MATINEE of JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART, EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at Eight, THE UNION JACK 102nd Time. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, L. Cautley, D. Somers, H. Russell, &c.; Miss Millward; Mesdames Dorothy Dene, Louise Brandon, D. Drummond, E. Bufton, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, THE LOTTERY TICKET.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY. Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.)

The safest Theatre in London, constructed entirely with concrete and iron absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout with electricity.

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A. W. PINERO'S New Three Act Domestic Drama, SWEET LAVENDER. 240th Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, F. Kerr, H. Reeves Smith, Sant Matthews, Prince Miller; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, and Blanche Horlock. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Seats at the Libraries and Box-office, open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, at 7.40, LOT 49, and at 8.30, FAUST UP TO DATE. Miss Florence St. John, Miss Fanny Robina, Miss Jenny M'Nulty, Miss Lillian Price, Miss E. Broughton, Miss M. Jones, Miss F. Levey, Miss A. Young, Miss E. Greville, Miss M. Love; Mr. E. J. Lonnen, Mr. H. Parker, Mr. C. Maude, Mr. W. Lonnen, and Mr. George Stone.

GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN LART.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, THE MONK'S ROOM. Messrs. E. S. Willard, Hermann Vezin, Forbes Dawson, Stephen Caffrey, Ivan Watson, Edward Rose, A. J. Byde, Edwin Shepherd, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Helen Leyton, Marion Lea, E. H. Brooke, May Whitby, De Solla, &c. At 8, THAT TELEGRAM. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)
(Under the management of Mrs. John Wood.)

EVERY EVENING, at 9.0 (by arrangement with Mr. JOHN HARE), LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE, adapted by SYDNEY GRUNDY, and entitled MAMMA. Preceded at 8 by BOX AND COX. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open 10 to 10. Telephone 3,031. SPECIAL MATINEES of MAMMA, SATURDAYS, Nov. 17, and Dec. 1 and 15, at 3.

OPERA COMIQUE.
(Lessee and Manager, F. J. HARRIS.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.15, the successful Comic Opera, CARINA. Mesdames Camille D'Arville, Findlay, Ada Dorée, Jessica Dene, Wilmos, Murray, and Alice Lethbridge; Messrs. Durward Lely, G. H. Snazelle, E. D. Ward, W. Guise, Eric Thorne, H. Halley, and Charles Collette. At 7.30 THE BLACKSMITH'S DAUGHTER. Doors open at 7.15. Box-office open from 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY. Doors open at 2 o'clock, commence at 2.30. SPECIAL MATINEE of CARINA WEDNESDAY NEXT, at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Acting Manager, DOUGLAS COX.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE, Shaftesbury Avenue.
(Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER.)

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AVENUE THEATRE.
(Manager, Mr. H. WATKIN.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.15, CHASSAIGNE'S New Comic Opera NADGY. Mdlle. Vanoni, Mr. Arthur Roberts, and powerful company. Chorus and Orchestra of 100, conducted by Mr. John Crook. Preceded at 7.30 by QUITS. Doors open at 7.15; Box-office open daily from 10.30 to 5 o'clock. Early application is necessary to secure places. MORNING PERFORMANCE on SATURDAY NEXT, and EVERY SATURDAY, at 2. Doors open at 1.30. R. D'ALBERTSON, Acting Manager.

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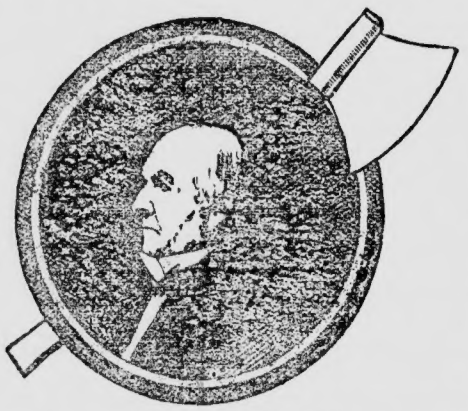

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The Gladstone Family. (With Portraits.)
Mr. Gladstone at Home. (With Illustrations.)
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Mr. Gladstone's Last Visit to Birmingham.
Mr. Gladstone's Handwriting. (With Facsimiles.)
Mr. Gladstone's Bumps.
Mr. Gladstone as a Talker.
Mr. Gladstone's Post-Bag.
Reminiscences of Mr. Gladstone, by one who knows Hawarden.
Mr. Gladstone at Church. (With Illustrations.)

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SAVOY.—THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2.0.

SAVOY.—SEATS may now be BOOKED THREE MONTHS in ADVANCE. Good seats can be obtained at the box office of the theatre, which is open continuously from 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.

COMEDY THEATRE. — TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. LESTOCQ and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, Mr. T. G Warren, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. W. F. Hawtrey, Mr. Walter Everard, and Mr. W. Lestocq. Miss Cissy Grahame, Miss Maria Daly, Miss Caroline Elton, Miss Kate Lee, and Miss Scarlett. Preceded, at 8.10, by BARBARA. Business Manager, Mr. E. F. BRADLEY.

UNCLES AND AUNTS, TO-NIGHT, at 9. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 3 o'clock.—COMEDY THEATRE.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE. Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER. EVERY EVENING, at 7.40, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF At 8.30, punctually, DOROTHY. (73rd Performance.)
Mesdames Marie Tempest, Florence Perry, Harriet Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde: Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, L. Le Hay, S. King, and C. Hayden Coffin. Musical Director, M. Ivan Caryll. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open from 10 till 5. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

PRINCE OF WALES'.—DOROTHY.—LAST FIVE WEEKS at THIS THEATRE, previous to its transfer to the LYRIC THEATRE.

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NOTICES.

Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, *and* DEATHS *are inserted for 5s. each. The* PALL MALL GAZETTE *is sent post free for any number of days to any address in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and all countries in the Postal Union, at the rate of ninepence per week, or 9s. 6d. per quarter. The* PALL MALL BUDGET, *also post free, costs for the United Kingdom 4s. 11d. per quarter; for all countries in the Postal Union 5s. 5d. per quarter; for India and China 6s. per quarter. Apply to the Manager,* PALL MALL GAZETTE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, W.C.

THE REPORTING OF DEBATES.

Mr. E. Robbins, the manager, writes to us, under date of November 10, as follows:—I note in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of yesterday (page 13) that the competition for reporting parliamentary debates is fierce, "the Press Association, for instance, being anxious to secure the laborious but dignified monopoly." Will you allow me to state that you have been misinformed upon this point, as the Press Association has no intention whatever of competing for the contract?

MILK SEWAGE.

Referring to a paragraph in our Thursday's issue, a correspondent writes:—You have been misled as to the "waste" Lord Fortescue referred to at Exeter. He did not refer to butter-milk being thrown down the sewers at the Aylesbury Dairy; at least, my report gives his words as follows: "At the Aylesbury factory he was horrified to find, and the manager unwillingly admitted, that gallons and gallons of skim milk were thrown down the sewers. Although the factory was situated in a poor neighbourhood, and though the 'slummers' were told they might have the milk for nothing, they would not have it." This is the skim milk from the mechanical separators referred to in your issue of the 26th July last as "useless even for calves and pigs, and yet we allow the poor to think that they are feeding (save the mark!) their children upon it." It appears that the poor are becoming acquainted with its spurious character, and that in at least one district, according to Lord Fortescue, they will have none of it. So much the better; and to lay the charge of waste on the "slummers" is to saddle the wrong horse. You cannot have your pudding and eat it, and you cannot take out by mechanical means *all* the fat from milk in order to increase the output of butter and still leave the skim milk useful for food. It is a pity that the soldiers at Portsmouth, and also suburban residents in London and in other localities, now supplied extensively with separated skim milk mixed with fresh milk, take so long in finding out how they are being victimized. *Verb. sap.*

THE RECENT JUDICIAL CHANGES IN SCOTLAND.

A correspondent writes:—"Some weeks ago I supplied you with a forecast of the Scottish judicial changes which proved accurate in every detail. No other paper was so informed, and therefore it is a pity that in 'To-day's Tittle Tattle' several mis-statements of facts should be made. Mr. Stormonth Darling never was an advocate depute, nor is it the rule—quite the reverse—that a Solicitor-General should be a sheriff. Aspirants to the higher offices always leave deputeships and sheriffships severely alone. The case of the late Lord Advocate was exceptional, for the loss of his private means through the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank forced him to take a sheriffship. The new Lord Justice Clerk has not become a peer. His title, Lord Kingsburgh, is simply a courtesy one taken in accordance with the old usage in the Court of Session: He is a 'paper lord,' and will continue to sign his own name, and not that of his title. These are mistakes which nobody with the most remote acquaintance with the Scottish courts could make. A minor matter is the guess at Mr. Darling's age. He may look thirty, but he is senior to the Lord Advocate, and is forty-five."

TO-DAY'S NEW BOOKS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review, should such seem to be necessary.]

THE CLASSICS.

LEAF, WALTER, Litt.D. "The Iliad. Edited with English Notes and Introduction." (Macmillan.)
[The second volume, comprising Books XIII. to XXIV. 8vo. Pp. 505, cloth. Price 14s.]

WRIGHT, J., M.A. "The Phædrus, Lysis, and Protagoras of Plato." (Macmillan.)
[A new translation, forming a volume of the Golden Treasury series. Pp. 272, cloth. Price 4s. 6d.]

FICTION.

ALFRED, R. G. "Through the Goal of Ill." (Griffith, Farran, and Co.)
[A novel of a religious character, in one volume. Pp. 347, cloth.]

"DELAMAR'S FETICH." (Field and Tuer.)
[An anonymous "story of the Riviera." Pp. 210, paper covers. Price 1s.]

HAWTHORNE, JULIAN. "The Spectre of the Camera; or, the Professor's Sister." (Chatto and Windus.)
["A romance" in one volume. Pp. 246, cloth. 3s. 6d.]

MUSIC.

WOOLHOUSE, W. S. B. "Treatise on Musical Intervals, Temperament, and the Elementary Principles of Music." (London: Charles Woolhouse, 81, Regent-street.)

[A second edition. Pp. 128, cloth.]

Mr. Woolhouse has also sent us a packet of sheet music, comprising songs, pianoforte pieces, arrangements for the violin and piano, and part-songs.

LAW.

MOORE, STUART A. "History and Law of the Foreshore and Seashore.' (Stevens and Haynes)

[A third edition. Contains (1) a history of the Foreshore and (2) an essay by Hall "On the Rights of the Crown in the Seashore." Pp. 984, tables of cases, appendices, index, &c.]

HISTORY.

BESANT, WALTER, and Professor E. H. PALMER. "Jerusalem the City o Herod and Saladin." (Bentley and Son.)

[This well-known history takes up the story of Jerusalem where the Bible leaves it off, extending from A.D. 33 to the present time. Many things have been discovered since the book was written nineteen years ago, chief among them being the site of the Pool of Bethesda. Pp. 525, map and illustration.]

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National Fruit and Flower Conference, 5; Public Meeting, 7.30.
Royal Geographical Society—Mr. H. H. Johnson, on "The Niger Delta," London University, 8.30.
East London Church Fund, Public meeting, St. Bartholomew's Lecture Hall, Junction-road, 8.
Bohemian Smoking Concert, Portman Rooms, 8.
Bedford College, York-place, W.—Professor Holes on "Ballad Poetry," 4.
C. Gregg, on "The Protestant Revolution," Harrow Liberal Club, 8.15.
Rev. F. Meyer, on "The Book of Common Prayer," Regent's-park Chapel, 8.45.
Lord Ripon at Hackney Liberal Club, 8.30.
London Vegetarian Society, Islington Presbyterian Church, 8.
Recreative Evening Schools Association, Youths' Institute, Buckingham-gate, 8.
Salvation Army Missionary Demonstration, Exeter Hall, 6.30.
St. Pancras Total Abstinence Association, Vestry Hall, 8.
School Board Candidates at Chelsea Town Hall, 8.15.
Westminster Debating Society, St. James's-place Hotel, 8.
South Peckham Liberal Club, Mr. Walker Moseley, on Electricity.

TO-MORROW.

Society of Accountants and Auditors, Memorial Hall, 8.
Dr. Barnardo's Rescue Work, Boys' Home, Stepney-causeway, 5.
Colonial Institute—Dr. E. Symes Thompson on South Africa, 8.
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PROSPECTUS.

The Company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring, in the manner hereafter mentioned, the whole of the properties, forests, cutting-leases, saw-mills, paper-pulp factory, stock-in-trade of all descriptions, business, goodwill (except cash balances in hand and goods sold in ordinary course before November 1, 1888), &c., of the Bergvik and Ala Company, Sweden, as a going concern, as stated in the agreements for sale hereafter mentioned.

The business has been carried on by the Vendor Company for many years, and the certificate of Messrs. R. Mackay and Co., chartered accountants, of 3, Lothbury, shows:

(1) That the average profit of the Vendor Company, from its shipments of deals for the eight years 1880 to 1887 inclusive, has amounted to £38,558 per annum, on an average annual shipment of 20,703 standards—*i.e.*, a profit of £2 16s. 7d. per standard.

(2) That the average profit of the Paper Pulp Factory for the same period has amounted to £3,400 per annum.

During the present year a material increase has taken place in the value of wood, the average price realized by the Vendor Company showing a considerable increase over the average of recent years, and an increase of fully 15s. per standard over that of 1887. As the cost of production has remained practically stationary, this increase in price represents a substantial increase in profit.

A schedule of the freehold and leasehold properties included in the sale, and amounting to about 834,342 acres; an estimate of the number of logs available for cutting in the Company's forests during the next twenty years, and amounting to 6,575,000; statements as to the amounts annually re-invested in freeholds and leaseholds from 1887 to 1887; a specification of the amount of logs annually purchased from peasants and Crown forests from 1880 to 1887; and maps of the localities where the properties are situated, are open to inspection as stated below. An explanatory summary furnished by the Vendor Company is enclosed with the Prospectus.

From these documents it will be seen that independently of fresh purchases of forest property an annual shipment of from 15,000 to 17,000 standards may be anticipated for 20 years to come, at the expiration of which period there will remain a very large quantity of trees of smaller dimensions on the Company's properties, as to the number and value of which it is impossible to form a reliable estimate. The sum re-invested in fresh property during the years 1880-1887 has amounted to £86,430, or an average of £10,800 per annum, and it may be confidently assumed that reinvestments on the same scale will enable the Company to maintain easily an average annual shipment of 20,000 standards.

Taking the profit on 20,000 standards at £2 15s. per standard (see average profit of 1880-1887), the Company should have from this source an annual profit of £55,000
And from the paper pulp factory (see average results for 1880-87) 3,400

Together £58,400

The Company requires:

For the service of the Debenture Capital	£21,250
For 6 per cent. dividend on the Preferred Shares.....	£15,000
Together	£36,250

This result, while allowing £10,000 per annum for re-investment in fresh property, would leave to the Company the sum of £12,000 available for dividend on the Deferred Shares.

These figures take no account of the increase in the selling price of the present year, which, if maintained (and as the last few years have been years of universal trade depression, it is reasonable to expect that such will be the case), would materially increase the surplus profit available for dividend on the Deferred Shares.

As the stock-in-trade on hand on November 1, 1888, included in the sale, consisting of sawn wood, logs, paper-pulp, chemicals, coals, &c., &c., is stated by the vendors to amount in value to about £85,000, and as the agreed purchase price will leave a cash balance in the hands of the Company of £75,000, the total working capital of the Company can be reckoned at £160,000.

The purchase price (which includes the stock, valued at about £85,000, as above mentioned) has been fixed by the Vendor Company at £525,000, of which £100,000 are payable either in cash or in fully paid Shares at par at the Company's option. The present debenture charge of £173,000, consisting of £46,500 Five per Cent. and £126,100 Six per Cent. Debentures, with the interest up to the date of redemption (the maximum of which is £10,000) will be redeemed by exchange or payment out of the purchase money. A sufficient amount will be deposited with bankers in London for the purpose. Should the interest to be paid amount to less than £10,000, the difference will be handed to the Vendor Company. The purchasers will pay all debts and liabilities attaching to the property appearing by the balance sheet of the 1st of November, 1888. The Vendor Company will pay all expenses connected with the formation of the Company up to allotment.

The agents in London for the sale of the Vendor Company's shipments and the manager in Sweden have intimated their willingness to continue to act in similar capacities for this Company, if the Board desire it.

In order to comply with the requirements of the Swedish law, the property to be purchased will be vested in a Swedish Corporation, specially formed for the purpose, the whole of the capital of which will be the property of and be held by the Company.

It is proposed to apply to the Stock Exchange in due course for a quotation.

The following contracts have been entered into, viz.:

1. An agreement dated the 9th day of November, 1888, between the Bergvik och Ala Aktiebolag (Bergvik and Ala Company) of the one part, and the Bergvik Company (Limited) of the other part, which has scheduled thereto a draft of an agreement to be entered into between the Bergvik och Ala Aktiebolag (Bergvik and Ala Company) of the one part, and the Bergvik och Ala Nya Aktiebolag (Bergvik and Ala New Company) of the other part on the constitution of the latter Company. Certain subsidiary arrangements for covering the charges and expenses of the formation of the Company, and in relation to the issue of the capital, have been entered into by the Vendor Company or on its behalf, but the Company is not a party to these arrangements, and will incur no liability in respect thereof, all amounts payable thereunder being discharged by the Vendor Company out of the purchase price above stated, and there are numerous trade contracts, leases, agreements, and arrangements connected with the trade of the Vendor Company which are taken over by the New Company. Subscribers must waive any right to the publication of the dates and names of parties to or particulars of such subsidiary and other agreements or arrangements, or any further compliance with the 38th section of the Companies Act, 1867, than is contained in this Prospectus, and will be deemed to have done so.

Copies of the above-mentioned contracts, Messrs. Mackay and Co's certificate, the schedules, summary, and other documents and maps above referred to, relating to the property sold, the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Bergvik Company (Limited), and the statutes of the new Swedish Company, are open for inspection at the offices of the Solicitors of the Company.

Forms of application for debentures and shares can be obtained at the Bankers, Brokers, and Offices of the Company. The deposit money of any applicant not receiving an allotment will be returned in full, and such applicants as may receive a less amount of debentures or shares than they apply for will have the surplus deposit moneys credited to the sums due on allotment on the debentures or shares allotted to them, the surplus, if any, being returned. Failure to pay any instalment will render all previous payments liable to forfeiture. Applications and debentures of the Vendor Company for exchange must be lodged with the Bankers of the Company.

London, 9th November, 1888.

THE HOME AND COLONIAL ASSETS AND DEBENIURE CORPORATION (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the LIST of APPLICATIONS for Shares will Close TO-MORROW (Tuesday), the 13th inst.

By order,
DUNCAN MACKENZIE, Secretary.

34, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

ACCIDENTS ALL THE YEAR ROUND. Provide against them by Policy of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, 64, CORNHILL, LONDON.
Hon. EVELYN ASHLEY, Chairman
Annual Income, £248,000.
Invested Capital and Reserve Fund, £275,000.
Compensation Paid for 126,000 Accidents, £2,500,000.
Moderate Premiums—Favourable Conditions—New Concessions. Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims. West-end Office:—8, Grand Hotel-buildings, W.C. Head Office:—64, Cornhill, London, E.C. WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA.—ORIENT LINE FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE.
The following Steamships belonging to the ORIENT and PACIFIC COMPANIES, leave LONDON as under, Plymouth one day later, Naples nine days later, for ALBANY, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY direct with her Majesty's mails, taking passengers for all ports in AUSTRALASIA:—

	Tons	H.P.	
OROYA	6,184	7,000	Nov. 23
ORIZABA	6,184	7,000	Dec. 7
LIGURIA	4,638	4,200	Dec. 21
AUSTRAL	5,588	7,000	Jan. 4
IBERIA	4,702	4,200	Jan. 18
ORMUZ	6,116	8,000	Feb. 1

The steamers will call at Colombo until further notice.
Loading berth, Tilbury Docks.
Cheap Single and Return Tickets.
Managers, F. GREEN and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, and ANDERSON, ANDERSON, and Co., 5, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C. For freight or passage apply to the latter firm, or to the West-end Agents GRINDLAY and Co. 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

SUN FIRE AND LIFE OFFICES, Threadneedle-street, E.C.; Charing-cross, S.W.; Oxford-street (corner of Vere-street), W.
FIRE. Established 1710. Home and Foreign Insurances at moderate rates.
LIFE. Established 1810. Low premiums. Large Cash Bonuses. Investment Policies. Liberal conditions. Immediate settlements.

LAW UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, 126, CHANCERY-LANE.
Fire, Life, Mortgages, Reversions.

MONARCH INVESTMENT BUILDING SOCIETY. Established 1867.
Total advances made exceed £1,385,685.
DEPOSITS received at 3½ and 4 per cent., subject to arrangement as to withdrawal.
DIVIDENDS paid half-yearly through the post.
For forms of application apply to
W. H. MAYERS, Secretary.
Offices: 23, Finsbury-circus, E.C.

Established 1868
THE LIBERATOR BUILDING SOCIETY,
20, BUDGE-ROW, CANNON-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
FIVE PER CENT. PAID ON SHARES (£30 each), and on deposits of £500 and upwards made for fixed terms.
DEPOSITS of £5 and upwards at ONE MONTH'S NOTICE, FOUR PER CENT.
For particulars apply to the Secretary,
F. H. ROCKS.

REVERSIONS AND LIFE INTERESTS in LANDED or FUNDED PROPERTY or other securities and annuities PURCHASED, or loans or annuities thereon granted by the EQUITABLE REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY (LIMITED), 10, LANCASTER-PLACE, WATERLOO-BRIDGE, STRAND, Established 1835. Capital, £500,000. Interest on Loans may be capitalized.
F. S. CLAYTON } Joint
C. H. CLAYTON } Secretaries.

REGENT'S PARK and PRIMROSE HILL (near).—For SALE, for immediate occupation, the very superior, commanding, detached, double-fronted family RESIDENCE, Cromwell House, 111, Adelaide-road, Haverstock-hill, near Chalk Farm Station, containing nine bedrooms, dressing-rooms, lady's boudoir, fitted bath-room and lavatory, very handsome, spacious drawing and dining rooms, each opening with casement doors into noble conservatories; library; morning and housekeeper's rooms; butler's pantry; ample domestic offices. The residence is in perfect order and condition inside and out, and has been richly and elaborately redecorated in a high artistic manner and regardless of expense. Beautiful gardens. Lease 57 years. Ground rent £24. Price only £1,350. A very decided bargain. Apply to view to Caretaker in charge, or to Mr. L., Purley Villa, Brighton-road, Croydon.

NOTICE.—EDWARD STANFORD begs to inform his numerous customers and the public generally that he has REMOVED from 55, Charing-cross, to new and extensive premises at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, twenty doors westward from his former house. His geographical and mounting departments, formerly at 13 and 14, Long-acre, have also been removed to the same address. Edward Stanford's stock includes all the Ordnance and Geological Survey Maps, for the sale of which he is the sole official agent in England and Wales.—All communications should be addressed EDWARD STANFORD, 26 and 27, COCKSPUR-STREET, CHARING-CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL.
The TRIENNIAL FESTIVAL DINNER in AID of the FUNDS of the Hospital will be held on WEDNESDAY, November 21, in the WHITEHALL ROOMS of the Hotel Métropôle. The Right Hon. the Earl of DERBY, K.G. (Vice-President of the Hospital), in the Chair. Gentlemen willing to act as Stewards, a list of whom will shortly be published, are requested to kindly send their names.
A. E. READE, Secretary.

CHRISTIAN KINGDOM SOCIETY, for the Promotion of God's Kingdom of Righteousness, Unselfishness, and Love. ITS ONLY RULE an honest endeavour to be loyal to the Spirit of Christ. Those attracted by it should write to Secretary, 20, St. Bride-street, E.C.

WARRINGTON LODGE, Warwick-road, Maida-vale, W. — PRIVATE HOSPITAL for LADIES. For terms, &c. write to the Secretary and Superintendent, Mrs. McDONALD.

GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL HOSPITAL, HOLLOWAY-ROAD, N.
President.—H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR of WALES.
Chairman.—C. T. MURDOCH, Esq., M.P.
Treasurer.—W. BURDETT-COUTTS, Esq., M.P.
Contributions are earnestly solicited towards the £20,000 required to complete the New Buildings, the first portion of which was opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales in July last.
WILLIAM T. GRANT Secretar

"SANITAS."

"I have found the inhalation of 'Sanitas' Oil peculiarly useful in the cases of phthisis and bronchorrhœa. I now use nothing else. In spasmodic affections such as asthma its inhalation gives great relief."—E. MAC DOWEL COSGRAVE, M.D.

"I am using your 'Sanitas' Inhalations in several cases of phthisis with very favourable results." T. D. NICHOLSON, M.D.

"I have used 'Sanitas' Oil to fumigate sick rooms (with the fumigator sent out by yourselves), and found it very pleasant and salutary."
E. CROCKETT, F.R.C.S.E.

"The inhalation of 'Sanitas' Oil is especially valuable in relaxed sore throat, in diphtheria, in nasal catarrh, in ozœna, in asthma, in bronchitis (particularly the chronic form), in pneumonia (greatly diminishing the offensive odour of the breath and sputa), in phthisis, and in all infectious diseases—scarlet fever, small-pox, measles, &c.

"One advantage of the 'Sanitas' Fumigator is that the atmosphere of the patient's room can be kept constantly charged with 'Sanitas' vapour, so that the patient can continue to breathe the soothing, healthful fumes for any period that may be desired."
WILLIAM ABBOTTS, M.D., M.R.C.P., and M.R.C.S. Lond.

"SANITAS" OIL for Inhalations and Fumigations. Nature's Remedy for Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Asthma, Phthisis, and all Throat and Lung Complaints.

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"SANITAS" OIL, 1s. and 4s. bottles; of all Chemists.

"SANITAS" FUMIGATORS for evaporating the Oil. 3s. 6d. each; of all Chemists.

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"SANITAS" HARD SOAP, No. 2, in 4d. Bars for Scrubbing and Laundry Purposes.

"SANITAS" FAMILY SOAP, 6s. Boxes of 36 Tablets for general Domestic employment.

"SANITAS" BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, in 4s. 8d. Boxes of 42 Tablets for Hotels, Offices, Warehouses, &c.

"SANITAS" SOFT SOAP, No. 1 and No. 2, in Kegs only, quite free from all unpleasant odour.

"SANITAS" DOG SOAP, 6d. Boxes, a grand preparation for all Domestic Animals and Cure of Mange.

"SANITAS" ANIMAL SOAP, 1s. Pots, for washing Horses, Cows, Sheep, &c.; also in Kegs.

"SANITAS" TOILET SOAP, 1s. 6d. per Box. Antiseptic, Transparent, and Delicious.

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"SANITAS" DISINFECTING FLUID. 1s. Pint Bottles. Fragrant, Colourless, Non-Poisonous. Does not stain.

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"SANITAS" DISINFECTING POWDER. 6d. and 1s. Tins. Now used by most Local Boards of Health, &c.

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"SANITAS" DISINFECTANTS: Fluids, Powders, and SOAPS. Pleasant, Non-Poisonous, and do not stain. Gold Medals: Ostend, 1888, Antwerp, 1886, Paris, 1885, Calcutta, 1884.

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OF ALL CHEMISTS, AND

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Printed and Published by RICHARD LAMBERT, at the Office, 2, Northumberland-street. Strand, in the Parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.—MONDAY, November 12, 1888.